

سكنا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Sun 12-4 (54-55). Tomorrow variable.  
Mon 11-12 (54-55). Yesterday's temp. 10-5  
(54-55). Rain. Temp. 11-8 (52-53). To-  
morrow's temp. 12-7 (54-55).  
STATE HOME: Variable. Temp. 51-4.  
NEW YORK: Part. Temp. 19-7 (63-65).  
Temp. 16-4 (61-67).  
NATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	18 L.P.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	2 Dr.
France	11 F	Netherlands	1.55 W.G.
Germany	3 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
Greece	2 F	Norway	2.75 N.K.
Great Britain	10 F	Portugal	10 E.
India	15 Dr.	Spain	25 P.F.
Iran	20 R.H.	Sweden	2.35 S.K.
Italy	20 R.H.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Japan	20 R.H.	Turkey	7.57
South Korea	20 R.H.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50-25
Israel	1.6 1.70	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

1,529 \*\* PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1974 Established 1887

## Cuba Gives Marxism a Latin Impulse

Fervor Embarrasses Soviet and East European Communists

By David Binder

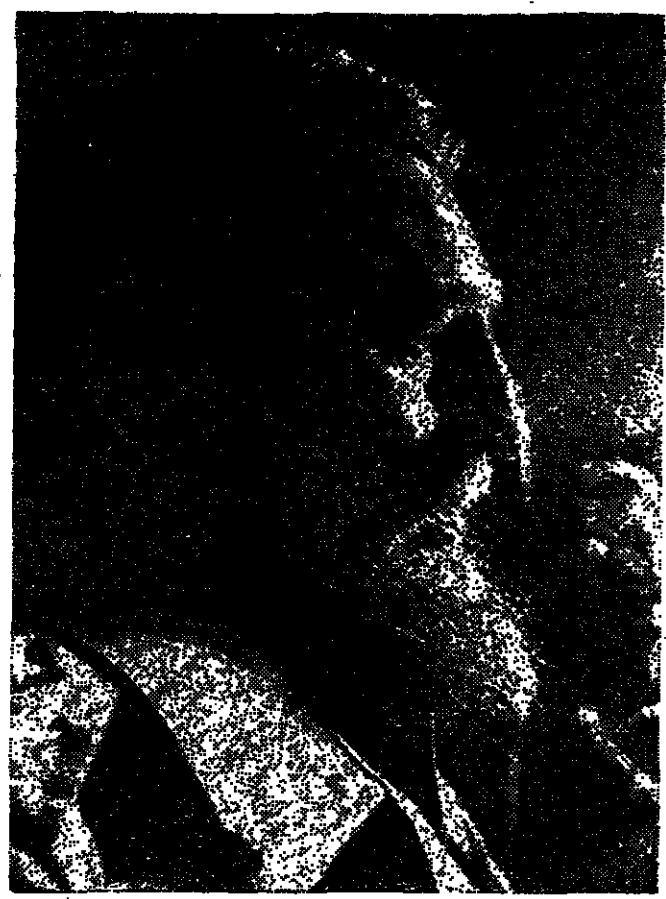
HAVANA (NYT).—Cuba is dergarten, or maybe the ade, of socialism," an sman correspondent re- with an amiable smile American colleagues who iting Cuba for the first We have to indulge their as parents do their children."

hich a high official of olutionary government der Fidel Castro firmly "But we took power by s. Don't forget that. We wer. That is the point, East Europe socialism one to power by itself."

is this curious ambi- out the politics of Mr. Cuba—half familiar, ment Communism, and er half unorthodox rev- fervor. It crops up ere, and there seems to nism—perhaps creative —between the two polit- us of Cuba.

Castro was introduced as t. s. reary of the Cuban ist party at a huge e capital's Square of olution, which is domi- y an enormous statue 19th-century emancipa- : Martí.

lamatory speech he speech he made was that of an orthodox -Leninist. He did not to quote Marx or Lenin other prophet of Com- . Instead, his was the : of a genuine Latin- n revolutionary, so in- tory that it brought to the faces of two correspondents.



Fidel Castro speaking to newsmen in Havana last week.

One of them turned to an American and said almost apologetically, "We have had 56 years of socialism, and they have had only 15 years. Enthusiasm they've got, and spirit."

But it is not always well directed."

A Cuban Foreign Ministry official patiently translated Mr. Castro's speech for an American newsmen and then politely

begged leave to join the crowd in the chanting of slogans. "Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard!" Then he resumed interpreting as if to say, "Nothing personal."

Twenty-four hours later, Mr. Castro also made it clear that his verbal assault on "U.S. imperialism" were not meant as personal insults. He entertained two visiting senators from Washington, Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I. Sen. Pell described their treatment by Mr. Castro as "friendly and warm."

On their way out, the Premier gestured to the Rhode Island Democrat with a large unlit cigar. Sen. Pell thought it was intended as a gift and snatched it. Mr. Castro registered slight surprise, but then he smiled broadly and waved good-bye.

Food Shortages

As lush and productive as is this island, there are food shortages. Meat is rationed to three-quarters of a pound a week for each citizen. Even fruit and vegetables seem to be scarce. Long lines of customers form each night outside restaurants.

"It is a question of priorities, a government official explained. Cuba's vital exports are mainly foodstuffs and so the people at home have to adjust to shortages for the time being."

"Besides," he continued, "nobody is undernourished, and 15 years ago we had malnutrition all over Cuba, children half-starved."

Many consumer goods are still distributed under a rationing system.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

## Leone Acts To Resolve Italy Crisis

Little Sentiment Seen for Election

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone announced plans today for broad consultations with political leaders to solve the political crisis which opened yesterday with the government's resignation.

Premier Mariano Rumor's center-left coalition had been in office 205 days. President Leone is expected to hear a great deal of support for yet another center-left coalition. The parties in the government that resigned yesterday were the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Social Democrats—with support in parliament from the Republicans.

There is little sentiment for dissolving parliament and advancing the elections now scheduled for 1977. "Elections are a mad adventure," warned Francesco de Martino, secretary of the Socialist party.

Consultations Scheduled

Monday, Mr. Leone will see Italy's ex-presidents Giovanni Gronchi and Giuseppe Saragat, then the presidents and ex-presidents of parliament's two chambers, as well as six former premiers. Tuesday and Wednesday, he will meet with leaders of all the parliamentary parties. Only then will he be able to announce his decision on how to proceed toward formation of Italy's 37th post-Fascist government.

Political leaders are trying to shift the blame for the crisis onto one another, warning of the gravity of the economic situation. Following a breakdown of labor-management negotiations, Fiat, Europe's largest car maker, announced today that it was putting 65,000 workers on short time to reduce production by 200,000 vehicles.

The Social Democratic party has advanced its Central Committee meeting Monday. Mario Tanassi, the party president, warned against any Socialist moves to allow the Communists into a government coalition. "It would be like giving sugar to a diabetic," he said.

Mr. Tanassi played a crucial role in the crisis through his attacks on the Socialist party and his declaration last week that the center-left was dead. He has since suggested it could rise again—a notion which Agostino Sigurd, secretary-general of the (conservative) Liberal party rejected, noting, "It's not a Lazarus."

Genoa's daily Secolo XIX today featured an interview with Carlo Donat-Cattin, a leader of the Christian Democratic party's left wing, in which Mr. Donat-Cattin quotes U.S. Ambassador John Volpe as favoring an early election and a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans—leaving the Socialists out. Mr. Donat-Cattin said his conversation with the ambassador took place about three weeks ago.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy confirmed that a conversation had taken place but denied that the ambassador had said, or would say, any such thing. The ambassador's position in the Virgin Islands and the embassy's denial was issued without checking with him.



GOING HOME—Former President Nixon, with his left leg propped up, leaving Long Beach, Calif., hospital Friday after 12-day stay for treatment of phlebitis. His daughter Tricia and Mrs. Nixon are at right and one of his aides, Ron Ziegler (striped tie), in the rear.

Associated Press

## Nixon Released by Hospital; Physical Activities Restricted

Testimony at Trial Unlikely

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 4. —Former President Richard Nixon, his phlebitis-stricken left leg propped up in a wheelchair, left Memorial Hospital Medical Center here today after 12 days of treatment.

He was driven immediately to his San Clemente estate, where he will continue to receive medication for the phlebitis condition and a blood clot in his right lung.

Mr. Nixon's physician, Dr. John Lungen, said later that the former president's physical activities will be restricted for one to three months. Dr. Lungen said that Mr. Nixon would not be allowed to sit, ride or stand for prolonged periods because this might cause "separation, or sludging of the blood in the venous system of the left leg."

"The former president has responded satisfactorily to the treatment," Dr. Lungen said. "The leg is less swollen. The defect on the lung is resolved or smaller."

He said that tests to find a possible hidden cause of Mr. Nixon's phlebitis—such as cancer—have had negative results.

Dr. Lungen's orders apparently will keep Mr. Nixon off the witness stand at the Watergate cover-up trial in Washington for at least the immediate future.

Dr. Lungen said that Mr. Nixon, who had on several occasions rejected physicians' advice to be hospitalized, said as he left the hospital "that he will follow out my instructions to the letter."

Dr. Lungen said he knew that some persons doubted that Mr. Nixon was really ill.

"I know there are a lot of doubting Thomases—the country is full of them. But this is my honest conception of what I think should happen to him [during his recovery period]."

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon's attorneys asked U.S. District Judge John Sirica to quash the subpoenas commanding Mr. Nixon's testimony at the cover-up trial. Judge Sirica will make a decision next week.

In Washington, the Senate Judiciary Committee today unanimously agreed to cut to \$200,000 the funds to be provided for Mr. Nixon's transition to private life, the amount already agreed to by the House.

In another action, the full Senate passed and sent to the House (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Spinoza Reportedly Attempted Coup

Failure Led to Resignation

By Stephen Broening

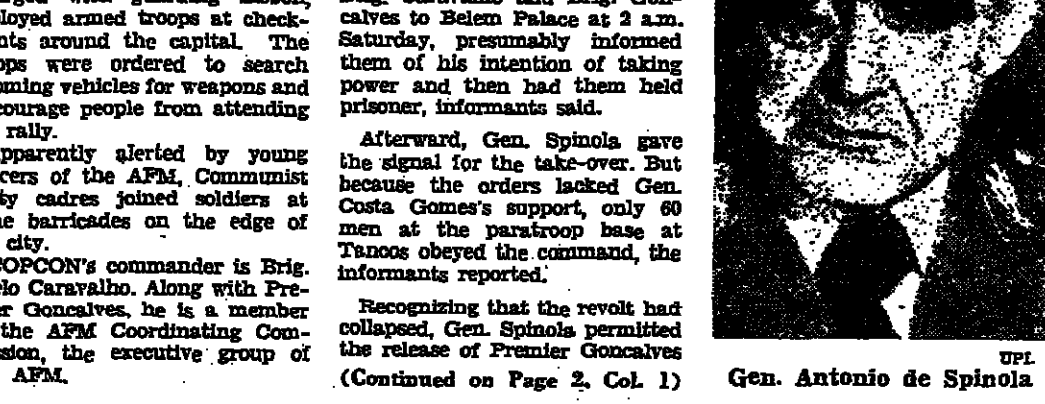
GENOA, Oct. 4 (AP).—Gen. Spinoza tried to overthrow last weekend and that led to his abrupt fall from the presidency, to an account, compiled on both sides of the

Spinoza's motivation, in- said, was his concern al had moved too far fast toward radicalism : April 25 revolution by young officers of d Forces Movement. : the sources said, two members of the move- of whom was Premier Santos Goncalves— prisoner under armed the presidential palace. t collapsed when mil- that Gen. Spinoza had on to provide the for his maneuver re- they his orders.

said the key figure in Gen. Spinoza was the ef of Staff, Gen. Fran- Costa Gomes, who to counter Gen. command for troops to otal installations and e leaders of the AFM. sts Gomes was quickly to the presidency after Spinoza announced his n in a televised speech morning. Gen. Spinoza ugal had slipped into and chaos and he warn- any forms of slavery are pared."

background of the coup was an effort to or- rally of conservatives elen Palace, the pre- sidence, Saturday after- Spinoza called the de- with an appeal Sept. 10. lent majority" to assert had left "extremism and forced Movement he rally, which it fear- encourage disbands from a dictatorship, and the at party threatened to the streets" to prevent Communists called the test of strength."

last test came Friday



Gen. Antonio de Spinoza

## 30,000 Affected by Spanish Strikes

MADRID, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A wave of illegal industrial stoppages swept Spain today, some of them called to press wage demands and others staged to support 13,800 auto workers locked out by the Renault company.

The government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was also confronted by a politically embarrassing hunger strike by political prisoners in four penitentiaries.

Labor sources put the total number of workers affected at close to 30,000. In Barcelona, employees of Spain's biggest industrial plant, the SEAT auto works, stopped assembly lines for two hours as a warning.

The stoppage appeared to signal the beginning of what newspapers have been calling "Spain's hot autumn"—a period of tension caused by labor demands and political pressures that developed during the illness this summer of chief of state Francisco Franco, 81.

Vice-Premier Lichas de La Puente renewed, without govern- ment pledges of increased freedom in an interview with the newspaper Vanguardia. He said: "We have to start from the roots... to adapt our system to forms that are every day more democratic and more open to participation of the whole people in the life of the nation."

He said that the government wanted "political evolution which is real and not fictitious. We want the opening to be for every- body, not just for a select few."

"What I would like to see is that our political evolution carries us in the direction of a social democracy," the vice-premier said in what is probably the strongest pro-democracy state- ment ever made by any of Gen. Franco's ministers.

The vice-premier's statement was the latest in a series of official assurances that Premier Arias's seven-month-old program of political liberalization was aimed at genuine change.

The key points of the program are the creation of so-called political associations (nascent political parties) to broaden Spain's rigid one-party structure and reform of the government-controlled labor unions to give workers more bargaining power.

Strikes involving thousands of industrial workers were reported in the Barcelona region and the Basque country.

In addition to the walkout at the SEAT plant, which involved 2,400 workers, 3,500 workers in Bilbao's General Electrica Espanola and Babcock Wilcox plants walked out to press demands for a 1,160-peseta-a-week (\$20) raise, news agency reports said. Spanish industrial workers average \$70 a week. Strikes are illegal under Spanish law.

At least 65 political prisoners were staging hunger strikes at the penitentiaries of Zaragoza, Bilbao, San Sebastian and Pamplona.

According to the national news agency, Cifra, the prisoners refuse to take food. They are demanding the right to receive all newspapers and magazines unmonitored, view television and have typewriters and tape recorders put at their disposal. Opposition sources say that the strike started after political prisoners were put into solitary cells following a brawl with criminal prisoners.

## Healey Hints U.K. Will Not Curb Oil Use

Cites Present Reduction of 10%

By Jerry Robards

LONDON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey suggested today that Britain would not be willing to undertake any major curbs in its oil consumption as part of a general effort to force down the world price of petroleum.

At the same time, Mr. Healey, who is Britain's chief financial officer, acknowledged that discussions about possible curbs in consumption had taken place in Washington last weekend during a meeting of top officials of the major industrialized countries.

While not flatly ruling out a decision by Britain to curtail its oil imports, Mr. Healey noted that oil consumption here had fallen about 10 per cent in the last year, partly because of consumer resistance to price increases.

Substantial Consequences

He suggested that there was little room for Britain to curb its consumption without substantial economic consequences. He said it would be "totally illogical and irrational" to curtail oil imports if such a curtailment threatened industrial production in any way.

Mr. Healey was one of the of- ficials present at the secret meet- ings last weekend involving Sec- retary of State Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary William Sim- mon and the foreign and finance ministers of West Germany, France and Japan, as well as Britain.

After the meeting, reports cir- culated that Mr. Kissinger had recommended that major cut- backs in oil consumption be un- dertaken as the first step in bringing down prices. Petroleum prices have quadrupled in the last year, due mainly to increases posted by the Arab oil-producing nations.

When asked today, Mr. Healey denied that the United States had suggested that the consuming na- tions reduce their oil consump- tion by 15 per cent. He described reports of such a suggestion as "not accurate," although he con- firmed that some cutbacks were discussed.

Very Unfair

To suggest that Britain curb its oil imports by anything like 15 per cent, the chancellor said, would be "very unfair" in light of the reduction in consumption that had already occurred here and the fact that per capita oil usage is much lower here than in the United States.

He referred to a "waste of energy" in the United States and suggested that, if any major cut- backs should be made by any country, the United States should curb its consumption the most. Other countries, he said, might reduce their oil imports by some- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## 2d Turkish Aide Fails on Coalition

ANKARA, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Suleyman Demirel, leader of the Justice party, today became the second premier-designate in a week to report failure in his attempt to form a coalition government.

Mr. Demirel, as had outgoing Premier Bulent Ecevit, said he could not put together a govern- ing coalition without the coop- eration of the key Democratic party.

The political crisis, now 16 days old, began with the collapse Sept. 18 of the coalition of Mr. Secviri's left-leaning Republican People's party and the Moslem-oriented National Salvation party.

## Jobless Rate In U.S. Hits 5.8% in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 5.8 per cent of the work force last month, its highest level since April, 1972, the government reported today.

The total number of per- sons without jobs was 5.3 mil- lion, an increase of 440,000 since August. Last October the rate was at a 5 1/2-year low of 4.6 per cent. Story Page 9.

## Airlines Talks Fail to Agree On Higher Fares for Charters

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—Despite strong pressure from the U.S. government, scheduled and charter airlines operating transatlantic routes again failed to agree on minimum charter rates, airline sources said.

"This time the talks are absolutely dead," a spokesman said. "Our best hope for an agreement is that another effort might be attempted next year."

The carriers, which also operate charter flights, had broken off talks some time ago after eight charter airlines, led by three U.S. carriers, objected to an earlier tentative agreement on a charter-rate floor. But the carriers agreed to meet again this week after the Ford administration summoned chief executives of U.S. sched- uled and charter airlines to Washington last Friday and urged them to keep talking until an agreement was reached.

Threat by Government

The U.S. government is pushing hard for an agreement to increase charter rates as part of its pro- gram to assist Pan American World Airways, which is in finan- cial trouble. Along with other governments, it has threatened to

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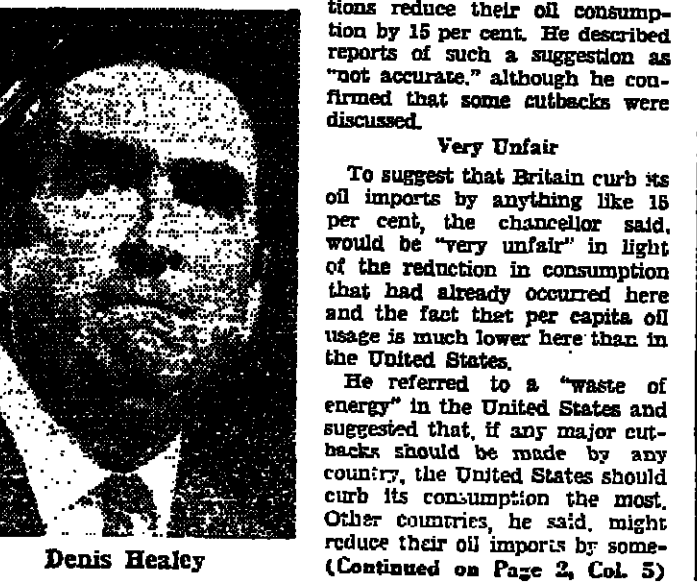
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Denis Healey

## Opian Officers Arrested

ABABA, Oct. 4 (AP).—A military ruler an- nounced the arrest of two including the commander paratrooper force, who in hiding since early announcement, said Col. and Tossana "was duped" officials, now in deten- believing that he could a division between the and the airborne unit," the arrested officer is n. Abdu Tannu, legis- tor of the ground forces : Ababa. No reason was r his arrest.



All Shades of Opinion

Lisbon Regime Asks Rightists To Undertake Political Role

LISBON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The foreign minister, denying that Portugal was on the verge of a Communist take-over, today invited conservatives to play a role in the nation's politics. He said the leftist-oriented regime needs a political opposition.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist and one of the politicians closest to Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, the regime strongman, said there had "to be a political opposition in Portugal

Coup Attempt By Spinola Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

and Brig. Carvalho at about daybreak.

Meanwhile, sources said, tank troops loyal to Gen. Spínola had taken up defensive positions around Belem Palace.

Another Attempt

Gen. Spínola tried again to assume full powers, sources said. Saturday afternoon he asked the Council of State to declare a "state of siege," which would put him in complete charge.

The Council of State refused. The council is comprised of members of the AFM and civilian politicians.

The AFM counterattacked Saturday night and Sunday, as officers, in almost continuous session with Gen. Spínola and other senior military figures, insisted that Gen. Spínola's supporters be removed from their posts.

When three generals in the second junta objected, their ouster was sealed.

Late Sunday night, sources said, Gen. Spínola communicated his willingness to resign.

Television Speech

When Gen. Spínola said he wanted to speak on television the following day, officers of the AFM did not consider that they could prevent him.

Informants said that Gen. Spínola's militant speech was not cleared in advance by his opponents.

Moreover, contrary to the impression that he was speaking from the seclusion of his Belem Palace office, Gen. Spínola was in fact addressing a plenary session of the Council of State, whose members listened in astonishment as Gen. Spínola uncompromisingly accused the victors in the power struggle of betraying the revolution.

Gen. Spínola's role in the coup attempt is still a secret to most Portuguese.

Officers in the AFM still fear Gen. Spínola's influence in the countryside and are sufficiently unsure of their hold on power that they want to avoid a deep public rupture, informants said.

It was felt that the AFM would make no move for the present to either arrest or exile Gen. Spínola. Such action, an analyst said, would risk alienating President Costa Gomes and with him, the rank and file of the army.

Controls on Prices Extended in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—The Mexican government yesterday imposed price controls on about three-quarters of the country's products and increased the number of basic foods on which prices are fixed by law.

The move follows growing discontent over inflation, which is running at a rate of more than 25 per cent a year. Last month four million workers won 22-per cent pay rises, and the government appears to be seeking to prevent employers from passing on the increased costs to customers.

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It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) It's accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 80 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

SEIKO

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HIGH TIDE—Tourists visiting the San Marco Basilica in Venice on Friday were surprised by the high water flooding of the square. They had to walk over a wooden platform to visit the basilica (on the right). In background is the clock tower.

As President of Cyprus

Clerides Bars Resignation, Cites Backing of Makarios

NICOSIA, Oct. 4 (UPI)—

Cypriot President Glafos Clerides withdrew his threat to resign today and announced he would remain the island's president.

He said in a statement that he changed his mind about resigning at the request of Archbishop Makarios, the Greek government and the people of Cyprus.

Mr. Clerides threatened to resign last week because he believed his position was being undermined by the followers of Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as President by the Greek-led National Guard on July 15. Turkey invaded Cyprus five days later.

Mr. Clerides decided to stay after Archbishop Makarios, who is in New York, expressed his full support of Mr. Clerides and asked his followers to stop demonstrating for his return.

"In view of recent important developments and following statements by the Greek Premier and the President of the republic, Archbishop Makarios and the people, I have reached the conclusion that it is necessary for me to continue to carry out the duties of the president," he said.

In what was considered by political observers an attempt to win the favor of Archbishop Makarios's supporters, Mr. Clerides referred to the archbishop as "the elected president" and "the president of the republic."

Political observers said this was not likely to please Vice-President Rauf Denkash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, who said yesterday that the Turks would not talk to Archbishop Makarios or any negotiator representing him.

Mr. Clerides did not mention an incident yesterday in which gunmen opened fire on a police car patrolling the route which Mr. Clerides was to have taken home five minutes later. No suspects have been arrested.

Troop Pullout Promise

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Mr. Denkash told a Greek-American fact-finding mission to Cyprus that all Turkish troops will be removed from the island if the safety of the Turkish Cypriot

Cardinal Asks Action on Russia

VAATICAN CITY, Oct. 4 (UPI)—

Cardinal Siliy yesterday asked the Synod of Bishops to protest the persecution and imprisonment of Roman Catholic priests in the Soviet Union.

The exiled leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 82, himself once imprisoned by Soviet authorities, said, "It is the duty of the universal church to condemn every injustice that violates the freedom of faith, conscience, reason and opinion" in Communist nations.

Maurice Cardinal Otunga of Kenya told the 200 bishops attending the monthlong synod that the imposition of birth control in some African nations is menacing their further development because it disrupts strong traditions of having large families.

"Some African countries are already feeling the weight of the insidious propaganda of birth control and its methods, often presented under the cover of responsible parenthood," Cardinal Otunga said.

Cubans Blend Latin Impulse With Marxism

(Continued from Page 1)

ing system that began here in 1962: shoes, a number of clothing items such as shirts, and trousers, yard goods and foodstuffs like rice, sugar, coffee, fat and fish. A Russian-made television set, which costs about 700 pesos, or almost \$800, is not available to just anyone. Because of the shortage of such items, they are distributed to deserving workers in a choice made by their colleagues.

There is a lot of leftover purchasing power because of these shortages, and Cubans use it up in restaurants when they cannot find luxury items in the stores.

A European Communist resident here since 1959 observed, "The Cubans are over their worst difficulties. Organization and discipline have improved everywhere. Old and young are attending [Communist] party schools, and it is working well."

Party schooling was much in evidence. In every enterprise and in almost every housing complex there were bulletin boards announcing party activities and bearing appeals for solidarity with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Earthquake Toll Hits 63 in Peru

LIMA, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—An earthquake that rocked central Peru for 100 seconds yesterday killed at least 63 persons and injured more than 1,700.

Rescuers searching among the debris of wrecked homes expected to find more dead and injured. Newspaper reports today said the final casualty toll was likely to climb even higher. It was estimated that 5,000 were made homeless.

The quake caused panic in this capital of four million inhabitants and in outlying towns. It was followed by a series of minor tremors throughout the day. Another tremor hit Lima early today, but it appeared to do little damage.

Indian Power and Aims Cause Uneasiness in Bangladesh

DACCA, Oct. 4.—Three years after Indian armed forces contributed mightily to the creation of an independent Bangladesh, hostility to India is prevalent here.

Officials of Bangladesh and India still say that relations between the two nations are cordial, but that is not reflected in the attitudes of most Bengalis outside the government. More than any specific grievance, many Bengalis seem to hold against India its position of dominance in the Asian subcontinent and its ability to influence, if not control, events in Bangladesh by virtue of its size.

Long before Bangladesh, and for that matter India, became nations, the feeling that outsiders dominated the area was a recurring theme here. Now it is reflected in this bitter assessment of relations between Bangladesh and India by Enayeturrahman Khan, the editor of a left-leaning Dacca newspaper.

"You can't have good relations between a vassal and a ruler. Any movement to try to establish relations with other countries over the head of India won't be tolerated."

Selfishness Seen

Some Bengalis maintain that India's interest in the 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan, was primarily selfish. "Bangladesh is basically the product of Indian expansionism on the one hand and Bengali popular will on the other," Mr. Khan said.

Disillusionment with India is to some extent a reflection of Bangladesh's increasingly severe internal problems. Just as India was greatly responsible when Bangladesh achieved nationhood, India must now take the blame for the country's distress, some Bengalis seem to think.

One of the most sensitive issues involving India is the Farakka Barrage, a dam on the Ganges River 12 miles inside the Indian border. When it is put into operation in December, the dam will divert water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River, which runs through Calcutta. The purpose is to clear Calcutta's port of silt, which has made it all but un-navigable.

Bengalis fear that because of the diversion the lower Ganges, which runs through Bangladesh, will run dry during the dry season. While such fears are probably unfounded, no one is certain what effect the dam's operation will have. It is conceivable that some persons in Bangladesh will be dislocated.

A source of Indian concern is Bangladesh's relationship with

Nixon Leaves His Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

House a measure that would give the government complete custody of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers.

This would nullify an agreement between the former president and President Ford granting Mr. Nixon custody of the documents.

The Judiciary Committee had previously cut the \$850,000 fund requested by Mr. Ford to \$225,000 but agreed to further cuts to bring it in line with the House measure.

However, the committee went beyond the House by placing a \$200,000 limit on the salaries of federal employees assigned to assist Mr. Nixon during the transition period which ends Feb. 9, 1975.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., summed up the feeling in both houses when he told newsmen after the panel session that "the general idea was to give the [former] president everything he's entitled to by law and not a nickel more."

The measure was expected to be quickly adopted by the Senate. After that it will go to conference where the differences between the House and Senate measures will be ironed out. Final passage was expected before Congress adjourns for the November elections.

Later, the full Senate, after rejecting the House Republican leadership to delay the measure, which is designed to make Mr. Nixon's documents and tapes available to the public, passed the bill 55-7.

At the cover-up trial, Judge Sirica continued the jury selection behind closed doors. He is hopeful that he can complete it by next week.

The trial of five former members of Mr. Nixon's administration and campaign officials is expected to last at least three months.

Major Recession

At a news conference this morning, the chancellor reiterated earlier statements that Britain could not afford to deflate its economy at present, because the nation might be pushed into a major recession. He hinted that he would take retaliatory action to stimulate the economy later in the year.

The British official implied that a curtailment of petroleum imports would not be appropriate at the same time that the government tries to stimulate the economy to avert a recession. He suggested that reduced oil supplies might add to the squeeze on the nation's industry at a crucial time.

Healey Hints No Oil Curb Is Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

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Satisfying Palestinian 'Needs'

Allon Sees Hope That Talks Can Solve Mideast Disputes

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel expressed measured optimism yesterday that negotiations could solve all disputes with the Arab countries and also satisfy the "needs of the Palestinians."

However, he used his first address in the General Assembly for a warning against recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as representing the Palestinians, denouncing it as a terrorist grouping bent on destroying Israel.

"Acceptance of PLO demands may well condemn the prospects of the negotiating process to failure—just when the first ray of light has been glimpsed on the horizon," Mr. Allon declared, speaking in Hebrew.

In advance of the scheduled Middle East visit by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Israeli minister seized the occasion to reiterate Israel's readiness to make significant territorial compromises, but not at the expense of its own security.

"If Conditions Not Ripe"

"We would prefer negotiations for a full and integral peace agreement," he said, "but if conditions are not ripe, then for interim agreements which will put an end to Arab belligerency, meaning an end to the state of war, use of force, or other hostile acts."

Mr. Allon charged that the Soviet Union's "one-sided anti-Israel attitude" and supply of arms to the Arabs was one of the main causes of Middle East tension and contradicted Moscow's avowed support of détente.

"Détente which does not include the Middle East is without political or strategic meaning," he said.

The minister also disputed Arab claims of having scored a military triumph in last year's fighting.

He did so, he said, not to exult or to embarrass the Arabs but to support his position that there could be no military solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute and to insure that the "unnecessary war of Yom Kippur, 1973, will be the last war to be fought between Arab and Israeli."

He reiterated his government's stand that the unresolved question of the Palestinians should be solved in the context of a settlement between Jordan and Israel, and that the PLO had no basis for claiming to speak for the broad masses of the Palestinian population.

Gen. Imbali, who as commander in chief directed operations against Israel last October, said: "The next war will be fought with a new concept, new thinking and new scientific planning. As for the element of surprise, I promise you we shall have it once more. There are different ways of obtaining it. There is no uniformity about it."

The October war began with surprise attacks by Egyptian and Syrian forces on Israeli lines.

Geneva Talks

Gen. Imbali said Egypt and Syria were observing their military disengagement agreements with Israel and preparing for a resumption of peace talks at Geneva.

But preparations for a possible renewal of war, if peace efforts fail, are under way. "In various fields, including training and raising the efficiency of equipment," he said.

He said there was "complete coordination" militarily between Egypt and Syria, and that Egypt's military position is "immeasurably better now" than it was before last Oct. 6, when the war broke out.

"We are now facing the enemy across land," Gen. Imbali said. "There is no water barrier [Suez Canal] between us. And there is no Bar-Lev Line." The Bar-Lev

Early Cold Wave in France Puts Chill on Fuel-Oil Cutback Plan

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Everybody was talking about the weather in France this week and the conversation was not always polite. An early cold wave could cut government cutbacks of 20 per cent in domestic heating fuel consumption.

"Cold: The French Think Only About That" headlined the newspaper France-Soir today in an adaptation of the title of a recent humorous book on the subject of sex.

"Heating: Problem No. 1" was the banner headline of the Parisian newspaper L'Aurore today.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac told the National Assembly that France reduced its oil consumption by 4.7 per cent during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period in 1973.

He said France would go through "a very difficult period" until the year 1980. The price of gas and electricity will increase. Motorists will be asked to restrict gasoline consumption.

Traditionally heating in French apartments and public buildings starts on Oct. 15 and ends on April 15. But an early cold snap has sent temperatures down to the 40s (Fahrenheit) and there have been widespread protests by tenants, school teachers, parents and government employees about the lack of heating.

The cold wave has caused a rush on the purchase of home hold electric heaters. Some stores report that heater sales have quadrupled. Sales of sweaters, boots and woolen garments are reported up by 50 per cent in some stores.

A reporter for France-Soir surveyed Paris to try to fit how to beat the shivers. Human warmth was a due: At Châteauneuf, where 2,000 persons gather for the evening, the chills dissipate.

During 5-Day Mideast Trip

Kissinger to Seek to Set Up Early Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hopes to prod Israeli and Arab leaders to agree to an early resumption of negotiations during his trip to the Middle East next week, a senior U.S. official said yesterday.

But the official said that the exact timing and framework for such talks remained uncertain, and the better expressed here early in the summer that such talks could begin by late fall seems to have faded considerably in recent weeks.

The Israelis, who assert that they are flexible on negotiations, blame a tougher Arab stance for delays. The Arabs, in turn, accuse the Israelis of stalling on further troop withdrawals.

In a cautious appraisal of the diplomatic situation, officials said that, despite nearly two months of intensive discussions in Washington and New York, no firm decision on the next stage in the Arab-Israeli dialogue had been made. The officials said that Mr. Kissinger did not know whether he could work out such an agreement during his five days



Yigal Allon

Defense Aide Says Cairo Arm Can Surprise Israelis Again

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The Egyptian war minister, Gen. Ahmed Imbali, said in an interview published today that Egypt is capable of taking Israel by surprise on the battlefield, as it did a year ago, but asserted that a new war would be "completely different" from the last one.

"There is no doubt that the next battle—should it be our lot to wage it—will be completely different from the last war," Gen. Imbali told the newspaper Al-Ahram in the interview, which appeared two days before the first anniversary of the October war.

Gen. Imbali, who as commander in chief directed operations against Israel last October, said: "The next war will be fought with a new concept, new thinking and new scientific planning. As for the element of surprise, I promise you we shall have it once more. There are different ways of obtaining it. There is no uniformity about it."

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## Up Poor Countries

World Bank End Talks  
Raising Loan-Fund Goal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—The World Bank ended a five-day conference at which it was expected to announce a new loan-fund goal for helping oil-importing countries.

The bank's director, William T. Witter, told a press conference that the bank had agreed to a new goal of \$100 billion for the period 1975-1980, up from the previous goal of \$75 billion.

Witter said that the bank had also agreed to a new goal of \$100 billion for the period 1975-1980, up from the previous goal of \$75 billion.

Provides  
10 Million  
Make Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—The World Bank announced today that it had agreed to provide \$10 million in new loans to help developing countries create jobs.

The bank said that the new loans would be used to finance projects in the areas of agriculture, industry, and services.

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Lay War Games  
Civilian Units

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A day of war games between the United States and the Soviet Union ended today with a draw.

The games, which were held at the Pentagon, involved the use of civilian units in addition to military forces.

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## News Analysis

## Form Supporters Take Heart From 'Greening' of Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—The House of Representatives today took a step toward "greening" itself by electing a new speaker.

The election of Carl Albert, D-Ala., as speaker was seen as a victory for the environmental movement.

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ALL SMILES—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia (left) shaking hands with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. (right) at the International Oil Conference in Washington on Friday. In the center is Melvin Laird, chairman of the National Energy Project.

## Even If Oil Consumption Is Cut

## Yamani Expects No Oil-Cartel Split

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said today that U.S. hopes of splitting the world oil cartel by reducing oil consumption would be fruitless and urged a conference of producing and consuming nations to deal with energy problems.

Sheikh Yamani also clashed with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who proposed that Arab oil-producing nations begin to sell oil to underdeveloped countries at greatly reduced prices.

Bonn Opposition Expert Sees  
NATO Choosing U.S. Fighter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Oct. 4.—A West German defense expert said today that the American Northrop Y-17 Cobra had the best chance of becoming the NATO fighter plane of the 1980s and he urged the German government to start looking at it now.

An intense multinational competition is currently under way to find an aircraft to replace the aging F-104 Starfighter in the air forces of the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Denmark.

Manfred Woerner, the parliamentary defense expert of the Christian Democratic party and a reserve fighter pilot in the Luftwaffe, told a press conference that the Northrop Cobra, in an advanced version, appeared to have "the best chance to win a combined order from the four NATO nations. Other planes in the competition are the McDonnell-Douglas F-15, a new version of the French Mirage and the Swedish Viggen.

The four nations are conducting studies of the new aircraft and have so far made no decision. But Mr. Woerner, who has close contacts with NATO defense experts, said that the Cobra was "well in the running."

The contract is worth billions of dollars and the competition has been intense. Mr. Woerner said the French were not really in the running and he thought the Swedish plane was unacceptable because Sweden is not a member of NATO.

He said that it would be "irresponsible" if the West German government did not also look at the other planes being offered as Starfighter replacements. The Germans, British and Italians are developing their own successor to the current generation of aircraft, the MultiRole Combat Aircraft (MRCA).

As Mr. Woerner pointed out, the MRCA has only been tested. Its engines have not been fully tested, its variable geometry wings have not been tried under

Panic Subsides  
In Australian  
Money Markets

SYDNEY, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Confidence flowed back into Australia's money markets today as the panic subsided.

The Australian dollar rose sharply against the U.S. dollar.

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## 5,000 Stage March

Whites' Busing Protest Leads  
To Closing of Boston Schools

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Black pupils were bused out of six South Boston schools today because of fears of confrontations with 5,000 white anti-busing marchers.

The police advised that, because of the need for safety and security and because of the movement of the demonstrators, the schools should be closed for the day, a school department spokesman said.

In another part of the city, a white student was stabbed, suffering a superficial wound, by blacks outside a high school. And attendance declined at schools throughout Boston.

The march down Broadway, the main street of South Boston, was generally peaceful as several state legislators, city councilors and school committee members led the way.

Center of Opposition  
South Boston has been a center of anti-busing opposition since schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan Sept. 12.

The marchers sang "God Bless America" and carried signs with such slogans as "Whites Have Rights."

However, at one point, white marchers chased two young black men out of a bar and threw stones and beer cans at them. About 100 whites ran after the two for three blocks until they ducked into a factory building and barricaded the door.

Anti-busing leaders had asked white students to stay home today as a protest.

In South Boston, virtually all the students who went to school today were bused into the white neighborhood from black areas. At South Boston High School, for instance, 14 whites of the 1,031 assigned there went to class.

The South Boston schools that have black students were closed at noon, and the blacks were taken out of the neighborhood to the University of Massachusetts buildings, a school office building and a black community center to finish the day.

Near Roslindale High School, a white pupil said he was confronted by 15 blacks and was stabbed in the arm. The police quoted the 15-year-old boy as saying the blacks told him, "What are you going to school for? There is a boycott on."

Even at high schools not touched by the integration order, attendance was off sharply today. At English High School, where several hundred whites are bused from a middle-income

Political Weapon  
"I think the Saudis have made it clear they have to use oil as a political weapon," Sheikh Yamani said. "But we do have a problem and that problem is still with us the Palestinian problem and the occupation of our territories."

"If we don't solve it, there will be another war and there will be another intervention in [the Arab oil] supply," he said.

On the possibility of an oil consumption cut by importers, the Sheikh said: "Conservation alone will never put real pressure" on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The solution, he said, would involve a discussion of "everything" affecting OPEC nations, the industrialized nations and Third World nations.

He listed as topics for discussion the industrialization needs of the oil-producing nations and their demand to "disengage the security" of oil revenue that might be recycled back to the consuming countries in the form of investments.

Other issues would be the prices the less-developed nations receive for raw materials other than oil and the rising prices they have to pay for imported manufactured goods.

He said the agenda for such a conference should be determined by six to eight nations representing all interests. He appeared to rule out a rapid decision on long-term investments for the OPEC revenues.

The heated exchange occurred when Sen. Jackson suggested that the Arab nations provide oil to underdeveloped nations at between 35 and 40 cents a barrel. The proposal would enable the underdeveloped nations to produce fertilizer and reduce food shortages, the senator said. Oil prices are more than \$10 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani, in rejecting the plan, admitted that the fertilizer shortage was cutting food production but proposed instead the building of fertilizer factories in the Middle East. He said the factories would use natural gas now burned off in the oil fields.

"We can build enough fertilizer plants [in the Middle East] to feed the whole world," Sheikh Yamani said.

U.K. Expert Notes Tap  
On Labor Party Phone  
LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A business security expert said yesterday that telephone taps at Britain's Labor party headquarters were tapped most of 1972.

Ralph Matthews, a former army intelligence major, told an industrial espionage conference he accidentally picked up tapped relays of telephone calls from the Labor party's Transport House headquarters while checking security for a company in a nearby building. Mr. Matthews said he reported the facts to a Labor party employee who replied, "Oh, is that all," and hung up.

Shazar Is Weaker  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (AP)—Former President Zalman Shazar of Israel is in failing condition at Hadassah Hospital, his doctors reported. Mr. Shazar will be 85 on Sunday.

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Stutterers Plan  
Dutch Rallies

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Netherlands National Association of Stutterers today announced that it will hold a series of "stutter-ins" Oct. 26 in the Dutch cities of Amsterdam, Assen and Eindhoven.

The theme of the event will be "stuttering as a problem in relating." The association is named "Demosthenes" for the Greek orator who had a speech impediment.

U.S. Lists Mitigating Factors  
For Draft Evaders' Terms

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The Justice Department guidelines sent out to all U.S. attorneys for implementing President Ford's clemency program list only four circumstances in which draft evaders may be given less than 24 months' alternative service.

The department refused last week to make the guidelines public, but a copy has been obtained by The Washington Post. The guidelines read in part:

"(1) Whether the applicant... was consciously convinced by himself or by others that he was not violating the law;

"(2) Whether the applicant's immediate family is in desperate need of his personal presence...

"(3) Whether the applicant lacked sufficient mental capacity to appreciate the gravity of his actions; and

"(4) Such other similar circumstances."

At the time the clemency program was announced in mid-September, the White House said draft evaders would do 24 months' alternative service but that term could be reduced "for mitigating factors as determined by the attorney general."

John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman, said that as of yesterday 26 draft evaders had signed up for the program.

"Of the 26, 21 have agreed to the full 24 months," Mr. Russell said. "In this group, 19 of these fellows are single and in their mid or early 20s; one is married with no kids."

Of the five that got reduced terms, Mr. Russell said, two got 15 months, two got 18 months and one got 12 months.

Another section of the guidelines reads:

"An individual who is neither under indictment nor investigation for an offense covered by this directive but who reports... and admits to such an offense will be subject to prosecution unless he makes an agreement... that is, agrees to alternative service."

Mr. Russell refused to comment on the guidelines.

"They weren't supposed to be made public," he said. "We usually don't make guidelines public because it's usually an in-house business."

Iran, U.S. Banks  
Assist Grumman  
By \$200 Million

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT)—A \$200-million financial aid package by a group of American banks and a state-owned Iranian bank resolved yesterday the deep financial troubles that have been threatening the Grumman Corporation's production of F-14A fighter planes.

Up to \$125-million of the total represented a revolving credit provided by nine banks in this country. American banks had cut off credit to Grumman more than two years ago after the company was shaken by enormous losses on the F-14 program.

The remaining \$75 million was in the form of a subordinated loan provided by Bank Mellat Iran. The bank is the national bank of Iran, which has ordered 80 F-14s.

The restoration of commercial credit ended a long period of turmoil. Last summer, the Senate refused to approve increased Navy loans that were planned to forestall a cash drain at Grumman and permit continued F-14 production.

6 Die on Ethiopian Bus  
ASMARA, Ethiopia, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Six persons were killed and 18 injured when a bus fell into a ravine on the road between Asmara and Massawa, the Ethiopian radio reported today.

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## The Foreign Aid Debate

Always controversial, the foreign aid bill this year has prompted a brawl. But the brawl has come closer to being an authentic "national debate" on American foreign policy than the formal "national debate" launched last summer in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There are several reasons for this. One is that aid, which is out in the open, is taking the flak directed recently at CIA for its earlier machinations in Chile. Another is that more or less simultaneous bursts of domestic repression or abuse of power in a number of states receiving aid—post-Allende Chile, South Vietnam, South Korea, Turkey—quite naturally forced sharp debate on the wisdom of underwriting the governments of these particular countries. Again, the persistence of substantial requests for military aid in a world in which local political tensions continue and economic duress grows could not fail to draw concern. Finally, Mr. Nixon's resignation, Mr. Ford's newness and Mr. Kissinger's various distractions left the executive branch unable to focus well on either the drafting or the defending of an aid bill.

As of the moment, of course, there is no aid bill. Both administration and congressional managers of the legislation lost control on the Senate floor and, after unacceptable amendments had proliferated like guests at a free bar, the administration succeeded in getting the bill shelved until after the November elections, if not until the next Congress. It has been shooting for stopgap authority to continue old programs in the interim. The administration has been especially worried by the threat of an aid cutoff aimed at Turkey. Overall, the dollars involved are relatively few, but they finance programs with high visibility and political symbolism. Aid to Vietnam, which the Congress is determined to cut substantially, is a good example.

Those, including ourselves, who have long supported the idea of foreign aid would be gratified to find that, underneath their dif-

ferences, the administration and Congress share a basic consensus supporting a reasonable aid bill. But frankly, we do not find this to be the case. Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger start from a perception that aid is essential to shore up a deteriorating American global position. It is this large rationale which inclines them to offer aid to clients who, on grounds of their own individual moral or political worthiness, might be denied. The thrust in the legislature, however, is to get American commitments back in line with American capabilities and American values, and this means looking at each aid program with a very beady eye. From the White House the basic outlook is broad and strategic; from Capitol Hill, particular and domestic-political. It is a measure of the American people's considerable ambivalence and confusion on this fundamental issue that they seated a president with one view and a Congress with another.

Is there a way to work out these differences? In one sense, yes; in a month or two or three, after much struggling and with much complaining on all sides, there will be some sort of aid bill. We all must accept, however, that we are in the presence of a very profound and unsettling question. The world is changing faster than our perception of it and our policy toward it. Aid, perhaps more than any other instrument of American policy, represents an effort to influence the future in other lands. Yet Americans may never have been more uncertain about the purpose of exercising such influence, or about their own taste or talent for it. Obviously, no happy answer can be expected out of this flux. What is vital, however, is that the discussion of alternatives proceed carefully and openly, and with a respectful awareness that we are in a difficult new situation, and with as little as possible jousting for personal, political or institutional advantage. We cannot be sure that we will make the right choices but we can try to make them well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Saving on Oil

The top financial officials of the world's industrial nations have been grappling all week with the problem of how to gain control of a worsening global economic situation but have not yet found a common approach.

The heart of the problem is the enormous disequilibrium produced in their balance of payments by the huge increase of the crude oil price by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This year alone OPEC could run a payments surplus of \$80 billion.

Within the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, the effort is to stave off disaster by creating mechanisms for channeling a large part of the billions of "petrodollars" back to the oil-importing countries. But, important as that effort is, it must be recognized that any scheme to recycle petrodollars, however vast or ingenious, is no solution to the basic disequilibrium created by the exorbitant oil price and the confrontation tactics by which the oil cartel has pushed up the price.

The only answer to such tactics is a cut in consumption by the oil-importing countries. The U.S. government, in its secret meeting last weekend with the representatives of France, West Germany, Britain and

Japan, did suggest a substantial cutback in oil consumption, reportedly 15 per cent. The other nations reacted cautiously, hesitant to invite retaliation by the oil cartel. Some doubt the cartel price can be broken.

This is a defeatist position—and one that makes little sense even if the oil producers are able to maintain present prices a while longer. For the industrialized nations cannot go on incurring enormous deficits indefinitely. A breakdown disastrous for the world economy could come within a year or two.

What is needed now is a large-scale conservation program by the oil-consuming countries, even though this will mean difficult internal adjustments in every field. France, with its plan to set a \$10-billion limit on oil imports, has provided one model for curbing undue oil deficits. The United States, while urging others to join with it, must itself move promptly to a stringent conservation program of its own.

Making the oil producers turn back from the abyss into which they are forcing the world economy will come more easily when this country proves by its actions that it knows how to economize on energy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Worldly Letters

It may say something about the state of the century since 1901 that the Nobel Prizes in Literature are less controversial and more lasting than those awarded for peace. Books and plays live; peacemakers hover under a sword of Damocles. The joint award this year to Eyvind Johnson and Harry Edmund Martinson, both Swedish novelists and poets, will not be disputed by the comparatively small number of readers in the United States who know their work and admire the lyric, mythic nature of Nordic literature.

It also says something about the Swedish Academy's impartiality that the last native-born Swede to receive the literature award was Par F. Lagerkvist in 1951. The Nobel Prize in Literature is more worldly than political, which cannot be said for some of the major book awards in the United States. Literature continues to cross the divide among men and nations and, in this respect, the Swedish Academy honors its peaceful ideals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Portugal's Political Arrests

As soon as Gen. Spínola resigned, the unweaving of a fascist plot and the arrest of counter-revolutionaries commenced. Nobody knows how many people have been put in prison. Only a few names have been released. These, not unexpectedly, are mostly personalities of the Caetano regime. But evidence is growing that the government's security apparatus, known as "Cop-con," has detained many who were not directly connected with the Caetano government—though the people, especially in managerial positions, who play ball with an

authoritarian regime always vastly outnumber those who openly repudiate it. The present roundup of "suspects" looks like a purely political maneuver to intimidate the whole of the "silent majority" which wanted to demonstrate peacefully its support for Gen. Spínola and was stopped from doing so. There is yet no democracy in Portugal. The professed object of the Armed Forces Movement was to install one. But the route does not and cannot lie through resort to the methods of the Salazar-Caetano period....

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1899

PARIS—The Transvaal situation [South Africa] is obviously critical and menacing. Diplomatic communication is temporarily suspended and both sides are pushing preparations for hostilities. It looks very much like war, and yet the situation is not without its rays of hope for peace. While each side is expecting and preparing for the worst, each side also hesitates to strike the first blow or take the first step towards war.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—After waiting 18 years for an opportunity to pitch in a World Series, Walter Johnson, veteran hurler, lost a heartbreaking game here today when the New York Giants of John McGraw defeated the Washington Senators in the opening contest by a score of 4 to 3. The game went 12 innings. Artie Nehf was the winning hurler for the Giants. The "Big Train" was not at his best in losing, but he did go the route and strike out 12 batters.



## Keep Your Eye on 'Rummy'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The man to watch in the Ford administration over the next few months is Donald "Rummy" Rumsfeld, 42, the former U.S. ambassador to NATO, who has just taken over as the President's top staff coordinator at the White House.

Top coordinators usually wind up on the bottom of the pile in this town, but if anybody can bring order and new talent into the Ford administration, Rumsfeld will be in the slot to do it. He will not have the authority of H.R. Haldeman, or Al Haig, who were President Nixon's chiefs of staff in the White House, but Ford insisted on giving him a job he didn't want to take, and is likely to give him as much running room as he needs.

The two men have been close for years. Rumsfeld served four terms in the House of Representatives from the fashionable 13th district of Illinois, north of Chicago, and led the fight to make Ford the Republican leader of the House.

### Capable

He was seriously considered by Ford, along with Nelson Rockefeller, and Republican National Chairman George Bush, for nomination as vice-president after the resignation of Nixon, and has strong support within the Republican party as one of the most attractive and capable leaders of the rising generation.

He was off touring with his family in Italy in the last days of the Nixon administration and heard the news late. He called Washington and was asked by Ford to fly immediately to Washington to help with the staffing of the White House.

At that time, his advice was to move quickly to establish Ford's own men in the White House and the Cabinet. It was practical to give a sense of continuity for a short while, he suggested, but if the President waited beyond the November election, it would be more difficult to change and might even give the impression that Ford was merely presiding over the old Nixon team.

The new President did not take his advice then, and is coming under increasing criticism for not moving faster. Presumably, Rumsfeld had some assurance that the waiting period is over and that he would be given the task of helping speed things up.

### No Easy Job

It will not be an easy job. In the early days of the administration, Ford was urged by some of his associates, not by Rumsfeld, to give his administration a national character by selecting the best men he could find, regardless of party.

According to this thesis, he would have a wider choice of talents and could demonstrate that, as a man appointed rather than elected, and confirmed by a Democratic Congress, he was determined to offer a country sick of politics a substantially new nonpartisan administration.

Within his party, however, he has shown considerable talent for change, and for taking chances with his own career. He not only helped lead the revolt against the Republican Old Guard in the days of Charlie Hallack, but joined with Democrats in an assault on the security system, fought for campaign expenditure reform, urged the replacement of the draft with a volunteer Army, proposed the substitution of South Vietnamese soldiers for Americans against the wishes of Nixon, and left the Congress to take over the administration of the embattled Office of Economic Opportunity.

In this job, he had the reputation of a tough and efficient administrator of a \$2 billion budget, highly controversial within the White House, where he clashed with H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in trying to keep the poverty program going.

In 1970, demonstrating his willingness to take on the tough assignments, he became counselor to Nixon and director of the Cost of Living Council, but his problems with Haldeman and Ehrlichman persisted, and he asked for a foreign post and was named envoy to NATO in December of 1972.

### Persuaded

This post has greatly broadened his experience and widened his acquaintance with experts in the diplomatic and military fields. It was his intention to resign from this post and accept a university presidency or go back into the investment banking business, when Ford persuaded him to return to the White House.

His view is that this is not the ideal spot for an ambitious politician, and Rumsfeld is nothing if not ambitious. He is a handsome, athletic, cheerful man,

a former captain of the wrestling team at Princeton, and a naval flier and flight instructor for 41 months from 1954 to 1957.

So it would not be a bad idea to keep your eye on "Rummy." He could turn out to be in the right place with the right credentials for much larger things in his party. He will be only 44 in 1978, and nobody knows at this date whether Ford will put politics ahead of his personal responsibilities in the next presidential election.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberties should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously guarded. But they are short, perhaps in the mistaken belief that exposure of power can be curbed by the counterapplication of excesses of power.

This is not the fair trial of Mr. Mitchell, Haldeman et al, as it could and should have been, but the show-trial by proxy of Richard Nixon. Frustrated by the pardon of the men they wanted to see broken and punished,

over the death of President Kennedy, whose representatives in the UN accused America of every manner of sadism in colonizing Puerto Rico, and so on; and there was the best missed, in deference to the debauching onto Cuban soil, of the two princelings from the U.S. Senate, with the little Valentines in their briefcases. And the crowd loved it.

Disagreed  
Less so Sen. Javits, one gathers, though he has been to grin broadly, which is to sure he would do even as his eyes tracked the bomb coming down on Hiroshima. "I am disappointed," he told reporters, "and I disagree with him, naturally, and I expect to tell him that tonight."

The conversation between Sen. Javits and Fidel Castro that night was not, so far as one knows, recorded. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that Fidel Castro will not apologize. His complaint, by the way, was that we had invaded Cuba. In the chamber of a complaint would rank with a complaint by Adolf Hitler that the Western powers had not lived scrupulously by the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Castro sent arms and ammunition and Marxist propaganda by the boatload to Allende. Indeed, he did Chile an unintentional favor by making

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SIGURD O. NIELSEN, Copenhagen.

Europe Oil Policy  
George F. Kennan wrote prophetically on American foreign policy (Foreign Affairs, October, 1972) well before the October War that: "Economic as well as strategic considerations may soon make it necessary for the Western governments to exert their authority individually and collectively, with a view to reducing the Western dependence on the Middle East as a source of fuel. It is not too early for them to begin to study how this might be accomplished."

Your front-page stories: "U.S. Warns Oil Prices Pose a Disaster Threat" (Herald Tribune, Sept. 24), "France Tells U.S. Not to Bully Arabs on Rise in Oil Prices" and "Selling Rules Out War Over Oil Prices" (Herald Tribune, Sept. 25) show to your readers how little progress has actually been made in that exertion of authority, which Kennan wrote about. It may be true that there are no "quick fixes." It certainly takes no great vision to predict that in a seller's market the prospect of succeeding with a consumer appeal for lower prices is low indeed, especially for wealthy consumers, even in

the unlikely event of consumer solidarity. What to do then? A sensible man would of course undercut such circumstances start cutting his consumption as far as possible and start looking for a different place to shop to fill his needs.

Is it too much to expect the Western governments to at least not delay the development of alternatives to oil as an energy source; alternatives that are expected to be needed anyway within the next 15 years? The United States has made a good start to reduce its dependence on oil with the formulation of Project Independence, but the project seems to have difficulties in getting off the ground. There has been no comparable effort in Europe. May I, for one, be troubled by the world food situation, but who does not mind keeping his thermostat down and driving to work on a motor scooter for a while, as long as something is being done to improve the situation, express the pious hope, undoubtedly felt by many, that the OECD countries in their present crisis talks pay studious attention to the formulation of an OECD Project Independence that should be

## Show-Trial by Proxy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The publicity extravaganza that opened in federal courtrooms here this week is the most inherently unfair trial in many a year. The accused faced the wrong charges in the wrong place before the wrong judge.

The central accusation is not that the President's men actually "covered up" the Watergate break-in; it is that they "conspired" to do so. The broad conspiracy cop-out is used when a prosecutor cannot prove the crime itself; its use ordinarily makes the skin of civil libertarians crawl.

The wrong place is Washington, D.C., noted of anti-Nixon sentiment, center of all the Watergate publicity, where defendants are spat upon as they come to court, the ones in the United States most likely to burden any juror with the most prejudice.

### Wrong Judge

The wrong judge is "Maximum John" Sirica, the man who rode to renown by cracking the case originally with his aggressive prosecution from the bench. This judge, who appointed himself to try this case, cannot be as disinterested as a judge must be.

Of course, much good can come from the Watergate trial and its likely reversal on appeal. The conspiracy statutes can be exposed as unfair; new rules for changes of venue can flow from the refusal to avoid the circus-like atmosphere of Washington; and federal judges may learn the need to disqualify themselves, as Mr. Justice Rehnquist did in the Nixon case, to avoid even the appearance of favoritism.

Ages ago, when Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox fought against forcing the defendants to testify at televised public hearings, making the sensible point that such pre-trial publicity would harm their chances for a fair trial, Sen. Sam Ervin grand jury aside that objection, saying that the exposure of the truth was more important than putting a few men in jail. Now the government is trying to have it both ways.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberties should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously guarded. But they are short, perhaps in the mistaken belief that exposure of power can be curbed by the counterapplication of excesses of power.

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سكنا من الراحل



## 6-Day Stay Sunday

## Gierek Hopes to Stimulate Trade During His Visit to U.S.

By John M. Goshko and Dusko Doder

SAW, Oct. 4 (WP).—Edward Gierek, Poland's Communist leader, is preparing to leave his six-day official visit to the United States, said yesterday that he is looking forward to "reaching decisions and agreements" with President Ford that will well the cause of our ship and the cause of de-

veloping to Washington in the hope of a partner who has been to offer," Mr. Gierek said. "I will be glad to listen to the other side but to my deep conviction that it is with President Ford and his State (Henry) Kissinger that we will lead to determining our contacts and relations to assure equal benefit to the United States and Po-

Gierek, who is scheduled to Sunday, is the first son of the Polish Communist. He will be the first leader to visit the United States.

He hoped that expanded American trade would help the living standards of the 34 million inhabitants, as been the government's goal ever since it came to power four years after unresting caused by dissatisfactions rising food prices.

Unrest so far in satisfying consumers has made him the most influential figure in the Eastern bloc, Poland's Communist approach to economic has won for Mr. Gierek the support of the Soviet leadership and has made his policies the for other East European states.

recurring theme of the visit was his stress on the economic strides that Poland has since 1970 and the need to more in expanded housing, wages, stable prices and other benefits.

At all that we have accomplished, we by no means think we are not fully satisfied with ourselves, simply because the needs here are so great. The people deserve even more. We have to make greater progress.

ursuing this goal, Mr. Gierek, his government is banked on winning trade, financial credits and technological aid from the United States and such West European countries as West Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

He has tripled since 1972 and is expected to be about \$700 million a year. Both Polish and officials have expressed confidence that this figure will rise to \$1 billion by 1976.

aid that he would like to see Poland's exports to America, raw materials and agricultural products, increased to far greater amounts of raw materials and other goods.

in the United States, he has talks with financial leaders in New York, Washington and Houston. He said that Poland is ready to do any deal with Americans for technological aid that "would be profitable."

nd is such a solid partner everything we say we abide by. Laws are such that they are the profits and status foreign partners," he said, did he appear especially ed by the uncertainties of energy crisis and other problems in the West called for the prospects of a foreign trade.

understand that the world experiencing considerable ties. But we know that the States is getting through difficulties better than other countries. Therefore, there are obstacles to making full the untapped vast opportunities for cooperation between countries."

id not seem unduly content that the energy might adversely affect his country's rate of industrial growth. He noted that Poland "lives on coal" with coal deposits sufficient for 100 years.

tion, he pointed out that cent of Poland's oil imports from the Soviet Union, thus far has kept the bar of crude oil sold to its European allies at the price as negotiated four years ago.

prices within the Eastern re regulated according to trends," Mr. Gierek com-

mented. "That means prices will move or less reflect movement of world prices, although recognizing at the same time the interests of the member states."

Implicit in his remarks was the hint that he expected the price of Soviet oil to go up—but not at the same steep rate being experienced in the West. This combination of cheaper Soviet oil and Poland's own coal reserves, he said, should enable his government to sustain the industrial growth that has been running at roughly 10 percent annually for the last three years.

## U.S. Says Russia Is Building Bigger Missile Submarine

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—The Soviet Union has begun construction of a larger version of its newest missile-firing submarine that probably will carry more missiles than any vessel now in the Russian undersea fleet, according to senior U.S. officials.

Defense specialists here believe the move reflects a Soviet effort to take full advantage of the maximum number of submarines allowed in the interim five-year agreement on strategic arms signed by the two nuclear superpowers in May, 1972.

Under the agreement, the United States was allowed a maximum of 44 submarines carrying 710 missiles. The Russians were allowed 62 submarines and 860 missiles.

Because of the way the current submarines are equipped, however, neither country, using its existing vessels, would be able to have both the maximum number of missiles and submarines.

For example, the United States has 41 operational Polaris and Poseidon submarines with 16 missiles each—a total of 656. The new Trident submarine, expected to replace some of the older Polaris submarines, will carry 24 missiles. Thus, as the United States adds Tridents to the fleet—10 vessels are planned—the number of missiles will increase toward the 710 maximum, but the number of submarines will shrink because each of the new vessels carries a larger number of weapons.

The Russians face a similar problem and appear to be trying to resolve it in a way that will put them closer to the United States to the allowable limits of both submarines and missiles.

The Russians have 33 operational Yankee-class missile submarines. They are similar to the oldest type of U.S. Polaris and each carries 16 missiles of 1,500-mile range. The Russians

Yugoslavs Given Red-Bloc Pledge Not to Interfere

BELGRADE, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Yugoslavia has formally accepted assurances from governments of other Communist countries that they would not permit further interference in Yugoslav internal affairs.

A statement to this effect yesterday by a spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry apparently closed the scandal that resulted from the arrest in this country of a group of Stalinist dissidents, allegedly supported by foreign Communist powers.

President Tito brought the case to light last month.

Neither Marshal Tito nor any other Yugoslav official has publicly disclosed the country or countries that were supposed to have been helping the dissidents, but it was made clear that Yugoslavia considered the Soviet Union to be the main culprit.

Since the initial disclosures, this country's relations with the Soviet Union have cooled. But both took prompt steps to avoid creating the impression that the trouble was serious.

Chirac to Visit Dublin

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Premier Liam Cosgrave has announced that French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit the Irish Republic on Nov. 14 and 15.



Edward Gierek

## Vital to Party's Election Hopes

## Labor Runs Hard in Scotland To Blunt Nationalist Thrust

By Alvin Shuster

BATHGATE, Scotland, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Two days before the 42-year-old Labor party candidate in this area of West Lothian, came to a tractor and truck factory here at noon the other day to tell the 200 workers why, among other things, they should not vote for the Scottish Nationalist party, which wants an independent Scotland.

"If you don't want to see the whole break-up of the United Kingdom, now is the time to stand up and be counted," he told them while they were eating lunch in the factory canteen. "Do you really want border checks and customs houses between Scotland and England—barriers like those between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic?"

It is a recurring theme by Labor candidates all over Scotland, where the determined Nationalists are again stirring fear into the hearts of other politicians. They won seven seats—the largest number they have attained—of the 71 Scottish seats in the House of Commons in the last elections, in February, and have now mounted a campaign to double their strength.

Dangerous Challenge

The challenge is particularly dangerous for Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who heads Britain's first minority government in more than 40 years and is seeking an overall majority in the House of Commons in the voting Thursday. Labor holds 40 of the 71 Scottish seats and regards every one of them as vital.

This West Lothian area, between Glasgow and Edinburgh, is a mixture of farms and factories. The area usually votes Labor.

Whatever the feelings of the Scots about independence, the Nationalists have found their fortunes rising because of huge revenues expected from the oil fields being developed in the North Sea off Scotland's coast.

The slogan "It's Scotland's Oil" has helped the party because it touts the strains of nationalism that run deep, even though the union with England dates from 1707. It also conjures up an image of prosperity for this economically depressed area.

Harried Efforts

The mood of Scotland may not be for complete separation from England—one poll shows that only 17 per cent of the five million Scots favor it. But Scots

are demanding more home rule and assurances that they will get a fair share of the oil revenue.

In any event, the Labor and Conservative parties have rushed out proposals this year for the creation of a Scottish assembly to deal with a variety of local issues, including health, education, law reform, housing and roads. Mr. Wilson's proposals, announced within the last month, were clearly hurried up in an effort to hold back the Nationalist thrust.

Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader, came to this area Monday, walked around the rubble of a shipyard, visited old homes, strolled briefly through the streets and spoke to a rally of 2,000 at which he deplored the whole idea of separation. The Tories hold only 21 seats and appear to be on the shakiest ground because their proposals for home rule are regarded by most Scots as the weakest.

Mr. Wilson, who has more at stake in Scotland, has been to Glasgow once already in this campaign, and also argued against the idea of independence. He is coming back this weekend to strengthen the chances of the Labor party candidates.

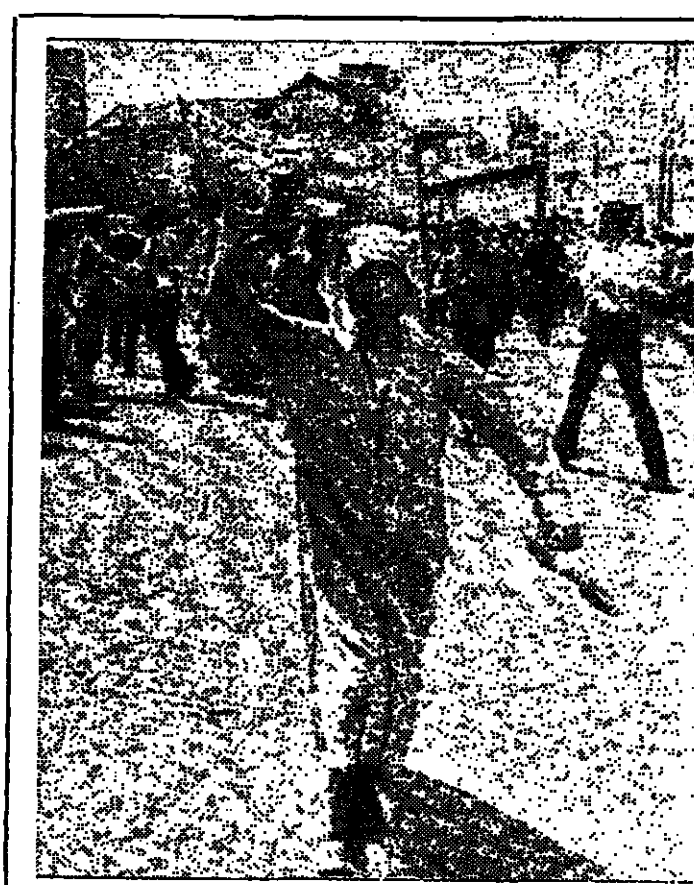
While the oil issue feeds home-rule sentiment, the Nationalists also benefit from a feeling evident in England—that both the major parties have failed to solve the nation's problems. In England, the "protest" vote goes to the small Liberal party—which holds only three of Scotland's seats in the Commons—but here the Nationalists get it.

## Swiss, Italians Reach Accord on Tax Issue

ROME, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Italy and Switzerland today signed an agreement on financial arrangements for Italians commuting to work across the Swiss frontier.

The agreement said that the salaries of such workers would only be subject to Swiss taxes and that Switzerland would then hand over part of the tax income to the Italian communities on the other side of the border.

The pact will go into effect in January. Commuting workers had been subject to taxes in both countries.



SAIGON SCENE—Waving her wooden sandals, a Buddhist nun tries to drive away policemen and photographers during an anti-government demonstration.

## Hanoi Force Captures Town After 9,000-Round Barrage

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A North Vietnamese force overran a South Vietnamese district town in the Central Highlands yesterday after the garrison fled under a 9,000-round artillery barrage, military sources said today.

Hundreds of soldiers and civilians were reported to be missing after the attack on Chuong Nghia, 285 miles northeast of Saigon. Much of the military base in the town was reported to have been destroyed.

In Saigon, 50 Buddhist nuns held a rally in the central market to demand the release of political prisoners and President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation.

The nuns marched to the National Assembly Building. A group of anti-government assembly members joined them there and read a statement demanding that Mr. Thieu resign.

The police made no attempt to break up the demonstration or interfere with newsmen covering it. But police and plain-

clothesmen blocked off the area for several blocks around the building so that the public could not see the demonstrators.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge rebels drove an estimated 300 government troops from the ruins of the Bakong, Bakong and Loley temples at Angkor. Military sources said seven government soldiers were killed and 40 wounded. It was not known whether the ruins were damaged.

The three temples are six miles east of Siem Reap and 143 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. Government forces recaptured them in late August.

## Artists Seek Indoor Show In Moscow

## Also Ask to Be Paid For Damaged Works

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP).—A group of artists who staged a successful and unprecedented outdoor exhibit of abstract art last Sunday now want the authorities to allow an indoor exhibit lasting more than just an afternoon, a spokesman said today.

Alexander Glazov, a Moscow art collector, also said the group is asking a court to reimburse artists whose paintings were destroyed when police broke up an attempted exhibit of unofficial art in a Moscow vacant lot Sept. 15.

Authorities suppressed the first show with bulldozers and water cannons, ripping up some canvases and throwing some into dump trucks. "We estimate the six paintings destroyed are worth 3,850 rubles (\$2,233) and we should be paid," Mr. Glazov said.

He said the group has formed a permanent committee of four to represent the city's unofficial artists, and its first step was to apply to the Moscow City Council for an indoor exhibit.

"We want it to be more than just a day's show, preferably a week or more," Mr. Glazov said.

## Belfast Man Is Slain; Patrol Draws Fire

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Protestant factory worker was killed and his Catholic companion was wounded as the two walked to work today through a Belfast alley, police said.

The two men were in their early 30s. The slaying raised the death toll in Northern Ireland to at least 1,069 since 1969, including 142 deaths reported this year.

In Londonderry, snipers opened fire on a British Army patrol and wounded two soldiers.

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THEATER IN LONDON

# Peter Nichols' Ultimate Traffic Jam

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 4 (H.T.).—The National Theatre is back at its old game of titillating its largely middle-class audience. Currently, it is done in two ways: by the conspicuous consumption displayed in such gaudy productions as "The Tempest" and, more in the manner of popular Sunday newspapers, by a "shock-horror-probe" approach to the problems of society, revealing the anxieties and flattering the prejudices of the bourgeoisie and then resolving them in a reassuring manner.

Productions in this mode, which have put a high gloss on some successful methods of experimental theater, have included Trevor Griffiths' "The Party" and Peter Shaffer's "Equus," to which must now be added Jonathan Miller's production of Peter Nichols' "The Freeway."

Mr. Nichols' play is the theatrical equivalent of those letters to the Times written by retired colonels, and signed "Disgusted of Tunbridge Wells," that are full of shortsighted nostalgia for the good old days and complain that the country lacks moral fiber. He takes a situation that has already been reduced to a cliché by numerous prophetic

and science-fiction writers—and raised to the level of a powerful statement by Jean-Luc Godard in "Weekend"—and adds nothing of originality to it.

The setting is a traffic-clogged, litter-strewn expressway. The jam of cars stretches for a hundred miles in either direction in all traffic lanes. "The whole world's become one vast garage," says one of the characters. But it is not just man's mad love affair with the automobile that concerns Mr. Nichols. He sees the situation in allegorical terms as the capitalist society in microcosm.

## Point of Breakdowns

The freeway of the play's title is not merely the road that the drivers are attempting to reach, but a symbol of the Western way of life. And the freeway does not work—it is on the point of breakdown, jammed by the affluence of those who want to use it as they chase after trivial ends and, finally, befuddled by them—as the pile-up continues for three days, the passengers turn the area into a stinking sewer.

The theme, then (appropriately for the heavily subsidized National Theatre), is greed. Mr. Nichols attempts to articulate it through

the confrontation of a group of free-spending workers with a couple of mean-minded aristocrats, all of them stereotypes which he manipulates without compunction to make his point.

The only person who escapes the author's rancorous abuse is Wally (Lionel Murton), who does not own a car, is content with no more than meets his essential needs, and, when food runs out, goes off to bring mushrooms and berries from the fields. The play ends with him going off in the opposite direction to the masses, who have been ordered to evacuate their cars and walk home. But his individuality is as stereotyped as the conformity of the others and he is too passive a character to carry the burden of the play.

Jonathan Miller's production confirms the suspicions aroused by the National's "The Marriage of Figaro," that as a director, he has no sense of humor. The comedy in the play is constantly muffled and the moments of slapstick are clumsily handled. It is possible that Michael Blake-more, who has directed Mr. Nichols' previous plays with great brio, could have made "The Freeway" seem less slow, hackneyed, bad-tempered and theatrically ill-conceived. As it is, it is

a disappointment by any standards and a disaster by those we have come to expect of the National Theatre.

## Home on Wheels

Les (Paul Rogers) is a car worker who ended up ensuring that the production line never stopped, not even when workers dropped dead. He spends his retirement driving a luxurious home on wheels together with May (Irene Handl), his wife, forever striving after gentility and achieving vulgarity, and her friend Evelyn (Joan Hickson), whose only interest is in ballroom dancing and finding a man to partner her now that her husband has died.

They are conveniently stuck in the jam next to James (Graham Crowden), an aristocrat and a politician who likes to think he has the common touch, and his mother Nancy (Rachel Kempson), who treats everyone as her social inferior. There is a certain amount of fun provided by Mr. Crowden's excellent performance, twisting himself into strange shapes as he tries to ingratiate himself with Les, although Mr. Nichols spends more effort in showing how the workers have money but no taste in



Lionel Murton as Wally in National Theatre's "Freeway."

a series of basically snobbish jokes. All the characters are types and none more so than Mark Dignam's minister, who arrives to placate the masses with a few ill-chosen words. This, too, gives Mr. Nichols further opportunity for easy irony, as Mr. Crowden ends a speech urging that everyone should stick together for the common good by accepting a lift away from the jam in the minister's helicopter.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (H.T.).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films and stage productions:

### Films

"*Li Hsiang-shan*," directed by Alan Avakian, is a "weightless antic rather than a thriller," says Nora Sayre. In it, Charles Grodin and Candice Bergen decide to steal \$12 billion in diamonds from an international clearing house in London. "He's a reluctant robber, but she thinks him too docile, and her enthusiasm spurs him on," says Sayre. "John Gielgud plays the haughty director of the diamond center, and it's a pleasure just to watch him pulling off his gloves. Trevor Howard, as a wicked millionaire, is affably repulsive, deceptively benign. James Mason—a sad stole—comes through with that unctuous whisper and the muted anxiety that have graced a number of his performances. All in all, the three Englishmen add up to this movie more brightly than the sought-after gems."

### Plays

"*Edward II*," staged by Christopher Martin, opened the C.S.C. Repertory Company's eighth New

York season at the Abbey Theatre. Edward Marlowe's "Edward" has its own dramatic focus and interest and it seems strange that it has had to wait some 77 years for a New York showing, says Clive Barnes. "Although it has been considerably out of the production is direct and unadorned. I totally fail to see the point of the added epilogue which is not Marlowe and provides a trite recital of the dead Edward to Richard II. Marlowe's own ending is far stronger. Edward is a difficult role to play... but it needed more personality, even more flash, than Brian Schneider or permits him."

"Gypsy" opening the Broadway season at the Wintergarden theatre, is "the kind of revue we cannot have too much of," says Clive Barnes. He found everything in the show "right" — Julie Gaye's score, Stephen Sondheim's lyrics, Arthur Laurents' book and the cast—including Angela Lansbury as Rosalinda, Bonnie Langford and Rex Robbins. The staging, based on last year's London production and has been directed by Arthur Laurents. Robert Tucker has reproduced Jerome Robbins choreography.

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## THEATRE IN PARIS

## Nureyev, Nikolais and Classic Robbins

By David Stevens

Oct. 4 (JHT).—Alvin Ailey's Dance Theater has to the Théâtre de la Ville a two-week stand, and pira, Rudolf Nureyev is Petipa and interpret- machine, while Jerome has recreated a piece of abina—all of which adds spectacular launching for dance season.

After these smothering pleasures, Robbins' "Afternoon of a Faun" comes like a refreshing drink from a cool natural spring. The delicate perfection of this pas de deux works on several levels, different ones seeming to be emphasized according to the dancers. Here it was Ghislaine Thesmar and Michael Denard, and the atmosphere of youthful innocence was much stronger than one remembers from the original—21 years ago in New York—to which Tancrède LeClerc and Francisco Moncion brought an air of understated but definite eroticism. It works either way, and it was easily the audience favorite last night—with Robbins on hand to share the applause.

The program was completed by "Agon," with Nureyev providing a more authentic aggressiveness than his French colleagues in the male quartet, and Pillet and Jean Guiserix outstanding in the final pas de deux, and "The Frogal Son," with Nureyev delivering more of everything youthful exhilaration, bumptious arrival in the city, shattering defeat—than anyone else in the role (exception made for recollections of Edward Villella).

If "Bayerische" did not fare well in this company, there are many reasons, among them the distance

met his own demands with wild energy and a certain amount of visible effort, and Ghislaine Thesmar and Wilfride Piollet showed off the depth of the Opera's ranks both in the pas de deux and in solo variations.

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Noëlla Fontois and Rudolf Nureyev in "La Bayadère."

from Minkus to Debussy, Stravinsky and Prokofiev. Catherine Cornet seemed far more at home in her vigorous musical direction of the latter three.

Nor did it really work to the advantage of the romantic ballet to have seen Nikolais' "Foreplay" on the previous night. The centerpiece of this engaging and amusing half-hour work was a hilarious pas de deux in which Suzanne McDonald pushed and bent an infinitely malleable Bill Groves into appropriate supporting positions for her circus parodies of classical ballet turns. Otherwise, there were enough comic couplings and goings and sophisticated play with colored lighting to keep things moving, which is more than can be said for "Cross-Fade," which overplayed its welcome with a suc-

cession of live dancers trying to strike poses that would block out or blend with—as in an eclipse—the photographic image of bodies shown on a screen at the back of the stage.

The rest of the program was made up of extracts from larger works, ranging in time from "Masque, Props and Mobles" (1953), with its artful interplay of dancers and long colored ribbons, to a "Triple Duo" from "Grotto" (1971), which had three couples going through the same intertwining movements—two of the pairs being enclosed in common costumes and the third being exposed, so to speak. It was a little like being able to see simultaneously the inner workings of a complex mechanism side-by-side with its outward appearance.

to be found in Prokofiev's water-colors are now equally present in the new oils. These are of people and of places as far apart as Denmark and South Africa and Italy, with some fine flower pieces and an excellent group of aquatints thrown in for good measure.

20th-Century Drawings and Watercolors, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W.1, to Oct. 31.

This superb compilation of more than one hundred works drawn from gallery stock includes first-rate examples of Bomberg, Freud, Mase, Moore, Nicholson, Pasmore, Piper, Sutherland and Tilton, among the British; Ferninger, Juan Gris, Hundertwasser, Kandinsky, Klee, Klimt, Léger, Modigliani, Mondrian, Nolde and Signac from the Continent.

Henri Gaudier-Breaska, Marlborough Gallery, 2 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 31.

Of the pre-1914 vortical movement, the most interesting exponent was the young French sculptor Henri Gaudier, killed in World War I at the age of 24. We have no means of knowing how his career would have shaped, but judging by the quality of these drawings, especially the calligraphic studies and abstracts, he should have become a rival and equal of such as Brancusi.

Theatre, Annelly Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W.1, to Nov. 2.

Arranged by Charles Spencer, this is an exhibition of more than 250 theatrical designs and drawings of the present century, includes work by the greatest of designers—Eric, Bakst, Craig, Svoboda, Lovat Fraser, Beaton, Gontcharova and lovely small things by lesser knowns, notably the Russian Alexander Exter, the French Symbolist Georges de Feure, Paul Poiret's Spanish assistant, José de Zamora, and Reinhardt's collaborator, Ernest

Stern. After London, the exhibition goes November-December to the Galerie Bergers, Cologne; January-February, 1975, to the Galerie Liatovitch, Basel; and March-April, 1975, to the Galerie Milano in Milan.

Louis le Brocq, Gimpel Fils Gallery, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to Oct. 26.

There is nothing finer, nor yet more terrible, than the human visage. For a decade and more Louis le Brocqy has been preoccupied with the human face, which emerges from the pure white backgrounds of his large paintings with compelling presence and a ferocious immediacy.

Picasso to Lichtenstein, the Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to Nov. 24.

In 1961, the provincial government of West Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia bought 88 Klee from an American collector, and set them on permanent exhibition in the provincial capital, Düsseldorf. In the following year the regional government, with the financial aid of West German broadcasting, and a number of industrial benefactors, set up the North Rhine-Westphalia Foundation, and commissioned its director, Werner Schmalenbach, to assemble a collection of 20th-century masterpieces.

One hundred and forty master-works from the collection are now to be seen at the Tate Gallery. It must be the envy of every contemporary museum in the world, since each work was chosen for its quality, considerations of cost being more or less marginal. Ten Picassos, from the 1906 "Portrait of Fernand" to the 1963 "Large Profile"; Gris, Kandinsky, Klee, Mattise, Modigliani, Ernst, Tapes, De Stael, Stella, Rauschenberg, Klein, Harung, Giacometti, Duchamp, name a 20th-century master, and he is to be found here.

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## THE ART MARKET

## First-Class Sales Always Hold Their Own

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Oct. 4 (JHT).—Sotheby's auctioneers must have been pleased Tuesday as they added up the earnings of a sale of Worcester porcelain: £28,283.

Virtually all the items were sold with only ten lots failing to reach their reserve prices. Marcus Linell, a director of Sotheby's who was conducting the auction, said that in more than 50 per cent of the cases prices had fallen within the brackets of the pre-sale estimates—estimates, he said, that were neither optimistic nor unduly pessimistic.

At the present time it was a remarkable achievement. The English economy being worse off than many on the Continent and the shortage of cash more acute, English works of art have been rather badly hit in the past few months since they appeal chiefly to British buyers.

Victorian pictures, for instance, which were at their highest just a year ago, have been going down over the past few months, and silver didn't do very well in the latest July sales. One might have expected Worcester porcelain to take a beating because it is one of the most specifically English art market categories. Yet quite the contrary happened.

## American Buyer

This was partly due to an American buyer, Ely Tullis, from New Orleans, who had seen the objects while in London. He left behind a number of pieces, and was on the telephone throughout the sale. He bought £11,905 worth of porcelain, out of the total £28,283. Above all, his action spurred the sale on, for he was the underbidder on many other lots. It is interesting to note that he bought both some very expensive lots such as a rare teacup made of Worcester and decorated in London in the studio of James Giles around 1770-1780 (£3,500) but also some much less expensive pieces such as a fine tea bowl and saucer of about the same period for £360.

His buys, aiming at fine or unusual pieces, point to a genuine collector's choice rather than that of an investor. It was typical of a collector to take an interest in an important punch bowl of the early 18th century, sold for £1,250. The bowl was made in the second factory set up at Worcester in Regency times to produce what were known as "Chamberlain's Worcester" and was decorated with a fox-hunting scene painted after Alken, who did sporting scenes. The unusual subject matter suggests a special order, as Sotheby's catalogue pointed out. Mr. Tullis is known to art-market professionals chiefly as a picture collector, interested in the English school, and his buying at a

porcelain sale was an unexpected boosting factor.

Apart from him, however, there were a number of British private buyers added to the majority of dealers who make up the attendance at all auctions of any kind. The large room was crammed, and the active participation of dealers suggests that in a depressed market a first-class sale does hold its own.

The sale was an outstanding one in its own category. The first 128 lots were the property of the late Mrs. G.C. Stephens, who collected shortly before and after World War II. Her was typical of a bygone era of British collections. Marvellously good, it was little publicized because she never sought to attract notice through

special exhibitions, and she stopped collecting 10 years ago. Hence, the surprise effect that is always a major asset at auction.

The majority of the rarest pieces were here. She owned, for example, the fine coffee cup and saucer decorated with a pink-scale pattern. Pink-scale designs are among the rarest of Worcester wares, according to Robert Charleston, keeper of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum and editor—

and author of some of the section—of "English Pottery 1775-1850," published in 1965. The piece is datable, says Mr. Charleston, to circa 1770-1775.

Another outstanding collector's item, probably the rarest of all, was a plate with a pierced rim, datable to the same period. There is a similar example in Harry Marshall's book on colored Worcester porcelain. Mr. Charleston does not recall seeing another one. Interestingly enough, it fetched a small price—£170 against a £200-400 estimate. This was chiefly due to its unassuming quality. The elegant scalloped shape was painted with a spray surrounded by sprigs all in green delineated with black—nothing like the heavily painted wares, sometimes overloaded with gliding, that made up a good deal of the sale.

The second rarest piece in the sale, Mr. Charleston said, was an armorial tankard with the coat of arms of Abigail Hayward who married Thomas Winston in 1770. The tiny, 11.5-centimeter-high piece was knocked down at £4,500, a price that must have satisfied both the auctioneers and owners.

While they have every reason to be satisfied by present standards, it is worth emphasizing that Worcester porcelain has not gone up uniformly in recent years. Some objects in this sale had been auctioned before and others were perfect or near perfect to other pieces recently seen in English auction rooms, allowing specific comparisons to be made.

## Fine Tankard

For example, a fine tankard of cylindrical shape, circa 1770-1780, decorated with exotic birds, was

## Stolen Art Turns Up

VENICE, Oct. 4 (AP).—Fifteen paintings attributed to the 18th-century Venetian master Francesco Guardi, stolen from a small parish church 14 years ago, have turned up in the possession of a local art collector, the police have reported.

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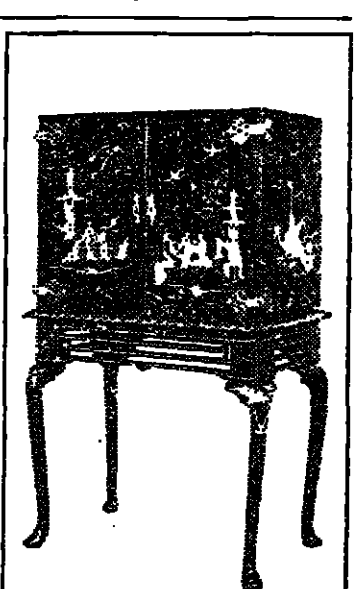
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knocked down at £1,400. This is a well-known type, and there is one in the Frank Lloyd collection at the British Museum. On March 29, 1966, a similar example sold for £1,800 at Sotheby's which, in view of the inflation, was considerably more than this year's price in real money. A fine Flight Barr and Barr dessert service of the Regency period, including 17 pieces decorated with landscapes, sold Tuesday for £580 as opposed to £900 Oct. 5, 1971.

In some cases, however, Tuesday's prices suggested that that period is probably more sought after than it was some years ago. A vase bearing the same marks in gray, the cover bearing the letters "HFB," rose to £220, twice and a half the price it went for at Sotheby's sale of Nov. 29, 1970—£230.

On the whole, Worcester porcelain remains one of the best opportunities for a collector with a discerning eye. R.J. Charleston points out that the production was considerable and there are few porcelain sales that do not include some nice items. It is not and will probably never become a speculative field, leaving it open to people prepared to train their eyes.



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## and European Galleries

## Paris

5, CNAC, 11 Rue Ber- rils, 8, to Oct. 9.

usum complex that is being built on the Pla- bourg near les Halles is d and versatile structure could be completed by 1975. An exhibition at C shows scale models, s and documents relative object.

Galerie Imane Stern, 25 de la Tourville, Paris, 7, 31.

evolution in abstraction him to a style of the implicitly, thin paint, shes, a kind of impres- sion, a leafy, watery hen it comes off, his can be a calm and im- presence: when it does one is not in the mood a very understated sug- gestive, simple, unambi-

alentine, Galerie de 2, 3bis Rue de l'Abbaye, to Oct. 31.

ar-old Scottish artist, entine has a painterly d qualities—and faults, s and oils depict nude capes boldly handled in tonable style. A taste for browns that are not ly relieved by contrast ed by the balance of suggests that the func- or still needs to be e. A definite and pre- cious appears in a num- ousing one's interest curiously about what the l bring.

Schultz, Galerie Marcel 9 Rue de l'Ecluse, Pa- to Oct. 27.

rs colored drawings re are done on three- al paper structures, amusingly baroque, full

of tumbling perspectives opening into a nonrepresentational imaginary world. One large piece is entitled "Hommage à Jean-Paul" and suggests affinities with the whimsical, precious, meticulous, endlessly digressive, epidemically teasing style of the German romantic writers.

Gyokudo, Galerie Yoshii, 8 Avenue Maignon, Paris 8, to Oct. 30.

Gyokudo, born in 1945, was a samurai who withdrew from public life at the age of 50 to become a wandering minimalist and painter. He mostly shows minute figures lost among the trees in the midst of round-humped mountains. The style is based on the so-called "Southern style" that had been introduced from China by cultivated Chinese gentlemen. Gyokudo used this flexible technique to develop a rather personal manner of his own.

MICHAEL GIBSON, London

Fercy Hague Jewell, 1882-1895, Parkin Gallery, 11 Mottomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 10.

Jewell, between-the-wars principal of the Royal College of Art, is represented here by groups of early landscapes and people in landscapes. These latter are very successfully evocative of England before World War I.

Ezra Gribaud, Marlborough Graphics, 17-18 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to Oct. 31.

This is a beautiful show of small editions of embossed reliefs, white on white, entitled by the artist "Logogroff." They have the organic qualities of an act of nature, like the tide marks on a sandy beach, or the ripples of wind on a lake.

Patrick Proctor, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 24.

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(Continued on Page 10.)



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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1974

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Using Revenues From Oil Exports

**3-Billion Nigerian Development**

Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—its booming oil industry has announced a five-year national development plan scheduled to begin in 1975.

The plan alone will cost \$3 billion over the period, while the rest will be invested by the government.

One of the plan's big goals is to develop the country's history—by Nigeria's military leader Yakubu Gowon, in wide address marking the 14th anniversary of the country's independence Tuesday.

The size of the plan, however, was practically lost on millions of Nigerians because of Gen. Gowon's announcement in the same address of the military regime's decision to scrap the restoration of democratic rule in the country by 1976.

Initial comments both by the public and the press have centered on the political rather than economic aspects of the plan.

Gen. Gowon said the estimated total savings of both the private and public sectors during the five-year period will amount to about \$8 billion.

During this period, Nigeria's

gross domestic product at current prices is expected to grow from \$24 billion in 1974-75 to about \$40 billion in 1979-80, indicating an average annual compounded growth rate of 11.7 per cent.

Although agriculture gets a major allocation—some \$3 billion—Nigeria is eager to rapidly transform the economy, as is shown in the allocation for industries of \$12 billion by both federal and state governments.

"The objective of policy here is to make Nigeria self-sufficient in petroleum products, petroleum products, paper and sugar," Gen. Gowon said.

Two oil refineries are to be built during the plan period. The existing one at Port Harcourt is to be expanded "to ensure that enough refined petroleum is available for a long time to come," he said.

The combined capacity of these refineries is to be 245,000 barrels a day. An additional refinery, which will be export-oriented, will be built with a total capacity of 600,000 barrels a day.

These projects will cost over \$150 million between 1975 and 1980.



Donald Harper



Lawrence Hampton

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Cabot Corp. has appointed Donald Harper director of marketing services at Cabot Europe, headquartered in Paris. He comes from the company's carbon black division.

Also moving to Paris is Leighton Riess, who becomes director of European operations. He is replaced as managing

director of Cabot GmbH by William Foster.

Carl Ally Europe has appointed Lawrence Hampton president, based in Paris. Mr. Hampton, formerly with Glendinning International, will replace Tedford Hazard when Mr. Hazard returns to New York at the end of the year.

**U.S. Jobless Rate Rises to 5.8%**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Widespread layoffs pushed up the nation's unemployment rate to 5.8 per cent of the work force last month, the highest level in two and a half years, the government reported today.

Another 449,000 workers joined unemployment rolls in September, bringing the total to a seasonally adjusted 5.3 million, the Labor Department said.

The increase in the jobless rate, from 5.4 per cent in August, was the largest monthly increase since last January, when it also rose four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Unemployment has been creeping up gradually for the past few months and is expected to rise above 6 per cent late this year or in early 1975. Last October the jobless rate had dropped to a three and a half year low of 4.6 per cent. Since then the number of unemployed persons has risen by 1.3 million.

The last time the unemployment rate was at 5.8 per cent was in April 1972.

President Ford, who will send his economic program to Congress next week, has indicated he will propose an expanded public service jobs program using federal funds to enable state and local

**Level Is Highest Since April 1972**

governments to hire the unemployed.

Most of the unemployment last month took place among women aged 25 and older and among teen-agers, particularly males 18 to 19 years old. Declining college attendance among young men, coupled with the slower growth in jobs, contributed to the higher joblessness among youth, the government said.

Total employment was reported up by 350,000 from August to September. Over the past year, total employment has climbed by 1.4 million, half the year-to-year gain recorded in the previous year. The increase was negated in the unemployment picture by additional job seekers.

Both white and blue collar workers felt the effects of the slowing economy. Layoffs were reported in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade. Construction's unemployment rate, at 12.4 per cent, rose to its highest level in four years.

In a statement commenting on the 5.8 per cent unemployment rate, AFL-CIO president George Meany said that President Ford, as he gets ready to announce his economic program, "must remember that these aren't percentages, but people—human beings whose living standards are being destroyed by a continuance of Richard Nixon's disastrous policies."

Mr. Meany said the President should keep in mind that "the economic advisers clustered about him are the men who created this economic mess."

**to Go on 24-Hour Week  
Cut Down on Auto Output**

Oct. 4 (AP).—Flat, vately-owned auto companies announced today that they are in its auto division cut on a 24-hour working Monday in a bid to cut production.

sales slashed as a result of a world energy crisis, official statement of the week would not be Jan. 31. It said a fund would help ease no longer working week.

pany, which employs 100,000 workers in its various divisions, said the cut in work was unavoidable. It cut out back 200,000 cars at the end of the year.

earlier this week that 100,000 unsold cars have been sold as a result of sales.

ave dropped by an average of 10 per cent this year for cost of Fiat models, gasoline prices and measures which have worldwide depression to industry.

**Aid Pledged To Car Firms By Giscard**

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the government will support the French auto industry and that it will not adopt measures that could damage it further.

The President, who made the statement at the Paris international auto show, said the government's "active support will involve various forms adaptable to current economic trends." He did not elaborate.

Industry sources expect the government to reduce the value-added tax on cars to 25 from 33 per cent.

ber because stocks of finished goods have built up to an excessive level.

A company spokesman would not disclose the value of production which will be lost through the stoppage. He said about 800 workers will be laid off between Dec. 4-31 and another 200 idled at another plant in Hesse.

**Cut in Prime Rate Said to Be Cause**

**Loans to Companies Rise Sharply in N.Y.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The sharp \$496-million jump in outstanding business loans reported by the New York Federal Reserve Bank for last week was an almost direct result of the recent prime-rate cut.

Two of the four largest banks in New York, Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty Trust, cut their prime rate to 11 3/4 per cent from 12 per cent.

Today, both Bank of America and First National City Bank adopted the 11 3/4 per cent level.

Statistics show that the \$496-million rise in the statement week of Oct. 2 was the largest in New York City since the week of

July 3, when outstanding loans jumped a record \$1.161 billion.

Because of the sharp rise, analysts question the merits of lowering the prime rate, as the Chase and Morgan cuts last week so obviously sparked off some massive demand which had been put off by the 12 per cent rate.

The gain, they pointed out, was in fact contra-seasonal, for in the same 1973 week loans outstanding in fact dropped by a fairly large \$157 million.

However, some analysts feel one mitigating factor surrounding the loan figure could be the massive distortions caused by the September quarter-end, which was included during the week.

If the huge upswing in demand, which caused the first real break in the flattening in the loan demand curve since mid-July, was solely the result of quarter-end window dressing, then a correspondingly sharp drop should occur next week.

for overseas central banks rose by \$617 million to \$31.142 billion.

Most, if not all, this increase was directly attributable to increases in the accounts of oil-producing states, while at the same time their holdings of certificates of deposit issued by the major New York banks rose by \$239 million.

The data released yesterday continues to refute the argument that there has been an easing of monetary policy. All the major monetary aggregates, the most reliable pointer to any future changes in policy, continue to remain steady or show small contractions in both dollar and growth percentage terms.

**Dollar Drops In Europe**

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar plunged today against most European currencies in a bid to avert a foreign exchange market filled with rumors about Arab buying gold or, conversely, repossessing an oil embargo on the United States.

The dollar dropped a little more than 3 pence against the pound to 2.6175 after briefly touching 2.60. The currency also slid more than 3 pence against the Swiss franc to 2.51 before recovering to 2.5250, down from 2.5427.

In Paris, the Bank of France was buying dollars on the way down, which helped to steady the rate. The dollar ended the day at 4.7438 francs, down one centime.

Sterling rose to \$2.3355 from \$2.3274, and the dollar even lost ground against the lira, dropping to 364 from 365.12, despite the collapse of the Italian government.

One of the main causes of nervousness was an abrupt rise in gold prices. Gold was up to \$159 an ounce at the afternoon fixing from \$158.25 in the morning and \$155.65 yesterday afternoon. The average price at the end of the day was \$160.80 an ounce, well above the afternoon fixing and up \$5.50 from late yesterday.

The London Evening Standard related the sharp jump in gold prices to buying from Arab oil-producing states. However, there was no confirmation of this from billion dealers.

In the foreign exchange market dealers were mostly puzzled by the rumors of an Arab oil embargo on the United States. A dealer said there was no indication of where the rumor started.

**Workers at Ford Say They Can't Accept Pay Offer**

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Unions at the Ford Motor Co. called for new negotiations today on the company's biggest-ever pay offer to its 52,000 manual workers in Britain.

The company, plagued by incessant strikes and slowdowns, offered pay rises of 35.5 per cent over a two-year contract, giving total increases of 263.3 million.

The offer came seven months after Ford's latest pay-hiking contract was reached. It would bring to more than 30 per cent pay raises given Ford workers this year.

"There are a number of points we are unable to accept," said Moss Evans, chairman of the union side.

**Japan Stocks Plunge**

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Tokyo stock market today plunged to the lowest level for more than two years. The market average dropped 86.94 points to close at 3,688.19—the lowest since May, 1972.

**Higher Payout to Creditors At Herstatt Being Studied**

DUSSELDORF, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—New quotas for creditors of collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt could be ready by the middle of next week, independent negotiator Guenter Vogelsang said today.

In an interview Mr. Vogelsang said intensive talks were now being held to bring the earlier proposed quotas of 40 per cent for local authorities and domestic banks, 55 per cent for foreign banks and 60 per cent for other nonbank creditors into line with the latest Herstatt figures given by the provisional liquidator.

The figures, announced yesterday, showed an improved overall Herstatt ratio of assets to claims of 44.9 per cent from the 42.5 per cent on which the first settlement quotas were based, Mr. Vogelsang noted.

Mr. Vogelsang said none of the creditors' groups with claims against Herstatt had accepted and none had formally rejected his first settlement quotas in order to keep their negotiating positions open.

All were in favor of reaching agreement through liquidation and avoiding lengthy and costly bankruptcy proceedings, he said.

Each creditors' group wanted higher payments than contained in the first quota suggestions but these could not be raised beyond the level of total funds available.

Mr. Vogelsang said reports that some small creditors and local authorities groups rejected the quotas merely meant they wanted an increased share of the funds available—not that they would be likely to force Herstatt into bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Vogelsang said the chance of avoiding bankruptcy proceedings for Herstatt has vastly improved from the position 14 days ago, and his talks with all creditors' groups were conducted in a completely businesslike atmosphere.

Foreign banks, which have also demanded some increase on their 55 per cent quota, have now been informed of the latest figures on the Herstatt liquidation proceedings.

However, further documents are needed before the revised proposals can be presented in a few days' time, Mr. Vogelsang added.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Car Sales Drop 22 Per Cent**

U.S. Oct. 4 (Reuters).—SA, a subsidiary of Glöcknerfabriken today the group will action of radio-record-Tessenderlo, Belgium, four weeks in December.

communications manufacturing in Argentina of about \$7 million. These estimates are all after taxes.

**Japan Textile Firm Closing**

Daiichi Wool Spinning Co., a medium-sized textile concern, plans to close its operations this month because of the recession and poor prospects for the future. Daiichi Wool has 20,800 spindles and reported sales of 5.3-billion yen (\$12 million) in the year ending June. Officials say the 850 employees will be dismissed by the end of the month. The company is owned 65 per cent by Toyobo Co., a major textile firm. The Japan Wool Spinners' Association says it is considering organizing an anti-recession cartel. The textile industry has asked the government to extend special financial assistance totaling 200 billion yen.

**Opposition to Empain-Schneider Bid**

The French government is opposed to a plan for the French-Belgian Empain-Schneider group to acquire control of S.A. Cressot-Loire, France's biggest builder of nuclear power stations. Sources close to the French industry Ministry say the government favors maintenance of the status quo within S.A. Marine-Schneider, a holding which controls Cressot-Loire and is equally owned by Empain-Schneider and S.A. Marine-Framatome. Through its subsidiary S.A. Framatome, Cressot-Loire is the French licensee for the pressurized water reactor system developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The U.S. company also has a 45 per cent interest in Framatome.

**Soybeans and Corn Are Hardest Hit**

**Frost Seriously Damages U.S. Crops**

ORE, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—A cold wave has caused millions of dollars in crop damage across the Midwest, U.S. officials relay. They said soybeans were hit the hardest, age also to tomatoes, tobacco crop and New grapes.

weather brought frost like South Dakota as Sept. 3 and there was reported in late September of the northern Midwest.

ult, officials say, was that of crops like corn, beans that are normally late and which in some re planter later than year because of heavy rains. The only good news relief of short-range beef consumers and a effect on the Eastern ap-

In other states, estimates were not yet available, but officials predicted the cost would be high.

Walter Goepfinger, chairman of the board of the National Corn Growers Association in Boone, Iowa, said today that farmers will harvest less than 4.8 billion bushels of corn this year. The Agriculture Department predicted last spring a harvest of 5.1 billion bushels.

Mr. Goepfinger, who toured frost-bitten areas of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa this week, predicted a short-term benefit to consumers. He said much of the damaged crop would be used for silage and fed to beef, causing a short-term increase in the beef supply.

Mr. Goepfinger also predicted possible reduction of the 1975 corn crop if the frost prevents late fall field work.

Corn, soybeans and tomatoes were affected because they are planted the latest. In Kentucky, where harvesting was late because of earlier rains, there were between 20,000 and 25,000 acres of tobacco still standing when the cold hit.

communications manufacturing in Argentina of about \$7 million. These estimates are all after taxes.

Japan Textile Firm Closing

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**Dutch Prices Rise**

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Dutch wholesale price index rose to 236 in July from 234 in June and 207 in July 1973, the Dutch central statistics office said (base 1940).

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Six	Net	-1974-	Stocks and	Six	Net	-1974-	Stocks and
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18	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4 + 1 1/4	715.4	58.4	TexInst	13	308	61	37	915.4	17
6	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	21 1/2	8 1/4	TexONG	31	8	9 1/2	8 1/2	915.4	17
				20 1/2	10 1/2	TexPld	55	6	3	20	20	16

[illegible]

2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	45 1/2	26	TransUn	1.56	7	21	26 1/2	25 1/2	26	20	4 1/2	WacRi 1.
1	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	18 1/2	43	Trans W Afr		8	37 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	20	4 1/2	WacRi 1.

[illegible]

20	46	46	46	1	34	914	44	TwenCen	20	7	46	5	5	5	7-8	5-8	WellMCL
47	234	234	234	+	34	12	44	Tyco Labs		5	33	574	644	644	774	914	WellEon

[illegible]

2	62%	63%	61%+	9%	77%	57%	UPacCp 2.80	8	17%	55%	57%	54 + 1%	12%	71%	WhiteCon
2	43	43	43	- 1	17%	9%	UnPac pf.47		10	9%	9%	9%+	38%	28%	White p/c
													14%	8%	Whitess

[illegible]

22%	19%	USGy	1.00	3	67	13%	14%	19%	14%
26%	19%	USGy	prf.00	3	3	20	20	20	20
7%	23%	USHome	.16	4	48	23%	23%	23%	23%

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

	COPPER (25,000 lbs)	Oct	536.00	554.00	536.00	554.00	534.00
649.1		Dec	536.00	554.00	536.00	554.00	534.00

[illegible]

Dec	494.00	513.00	489.00	513.00	493.00	May	60.85	60.85	60.60	60.60	61.20	ANCity E
Jan	499.00	516.50	495.00	516.50	496.50	Jun	60.85	60.85	60.60	60.60	61.35	Bang Pur

[illegible]

Dec	56.90	56.90	56.30	556.80	57.90
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**FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)**

Est	10.25	10.75	10.25	10.25	10.25
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Clark Oil  
Clev Cliff  
Cora Falls

CHICAGO FUTURES					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu.)					
Dec	5.22	5.25	5.07	5.23	5.19 1/4
Mar	5.35	5.49 1/4	5.21	5.40	5.39 1/4
Jul	5.30	5.44	5.18	5.32	5.29 1/4
Nov	4.95	5.03	4.81	4.88	4.90
Aug	4.88	4.94	4.83	4.88	4.94
WHEAT (5,000 bu.)					
Dec	—	—	—	—	—
Mar	—	—	—	5.40 1/4	5.39 1/4
Jul	—	—	—	5.46	5.34
Nov	—	—	—	—	—
Aug	—	—	—	—	—
CORN (5,000 bu.)					
Dec	4.00	4.00	3.85 1/2	3.93	3.95

Sales: Feb 310; March 298; May 111;  
 July 28; Aug 10.

Open Interests: Feb 3108; March 1321;  
 May 675; July 255; Aug 65.

B=Bid; A=Asked; p=Nominal.

## European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	N.Y.
London Fix	198 1/8	198 1/8	42.3

Oct. 4, 1974

- 209.2	Mar	4.09	4.09	3.93	4.03	4.02	Zurich .....	157.50	199.50	+2.75	Edison Br
	May	4.13	4.13	3.96	4.06	4.06	Paris (12.5 kilo) ....	162.93	161.22	+1.34	EDS

Dec	2.05	2.17	1.94	1.87	4.45
Jan	2.06 1/2	2.18 1/2	2.27	2.22	4.56
Jul	2.49 1/2	2.51	2.39 1/2	2.32	3.47 1/2
Oct					
Nov	9.54	9.54	9.54	9.54	
Dec	9.61	9.61	9.61	9.61	
Jan	9.69	9.69	9.59 1/2	9.54	
May	9.71	9.71	9.63	9.51	
Aug	9.79	9.79	9.65 1/2	9.51	
Aug	9.61	9.61	9.55	9.61	9.51
Jan	9.15	9.15	8.95	9.10	8.95
Nov	8.95	8.95	8.40	8.40	8.40
Jan	8.46	8.46	8.42	8.46	8.50
Oct					
Nov	47.30	48.00	44.75	44.45	49.20
Dec	47.35	48.05	44.80	44.50	49.25
Jan	47.75	48.87	44.80	44.50	49.25
Oct					
Nov	47.30	48.00	44.75	44.45	49.20
Dec	47.35	48.05	44.80	44.50	49.25
Jan	47.75	48.87	44.80	44.50	49.25

U.C.	Mar	46.76	46.76	45.50	45.70	45.76	Kirin Brewery	227	Takeda Chem.	275
U.C.	May	45.88	45.88	44.70	45.70	44.88	Komatsu	240	Tellur	151

4	Jul	45.12	43.12	41.85	44.30	44.12	Kubota	358	Tadco Marine	422	Trib
+6	Aug	42.50	44.50	43.50	41.50	42.50	Math E. Ind.	381	Toray	136	
7	Sep	43.70	43.70	42.80	43.00	42.70			Toyota Motor	480	



هكذا من الاصل

1974- Stocks and				S&P				Net			
High, Low, Div in S P/E				100s. High Low Last, Chg				High, Low, Div in S P/E			
74s	31s	10s	4s	6	11s	4s	6s	14s	14s	14s	14s
34s	1s	10s	4s	6	11s	4s	6s	14s	14s	14s	14s
14s	34s	10s	4s	6	11s	4s	6s	14s	14s	14s	14s
2s	14s	34s	10s	4s	6	11s	4s	6s	14s	14s	14s
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A black and white advertisement for Philip Morris International. In the top left corner is a small logo of a lion standing on its hind legs. The main visual is a pack of Philip Morris International cigarettes, shown at an angle. A single cigarette lies diagonally across the top of the pack. The pack is dark with the brand name 'PHILIP MORRIS' in large, bold, serif capital letters, and 'International' in a smaller, italicized script font below it. The cigarette has a filter with the brand name 'Philip Morris' and a small graphic.

	£	DM	FF	L.L.	GrF.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.9810	101.285*	55.555	40.349	6.89*	50.00*	44.0*
Bussels	3.37	90.69	51.8	37.12	14.3230	32.32	28.2
Frankfurt	3.6110	6.10	55.40*	3.9602	50.15*	6.785*	43.85*
London	3.3325		6.1180	11.700	1.648	6.3265	6.8360
Paris	4.3330	154.74	339.85	24.74	17.07	226.15	106.8
Paris	4.7435	110.525	380.10	6.7180*	17.755*	12.1950*	161.585*
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The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.9815; Escudo: 26.70; Israeli £: 4.20; French francs: 6.55; Schilling: 18.715; sw. krona: 4.090; Yen: 226.16; Belgian francs: 38.225.

(\*) Commercial frame (\*\*) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1.000. (4) Units of 10,000.  
 (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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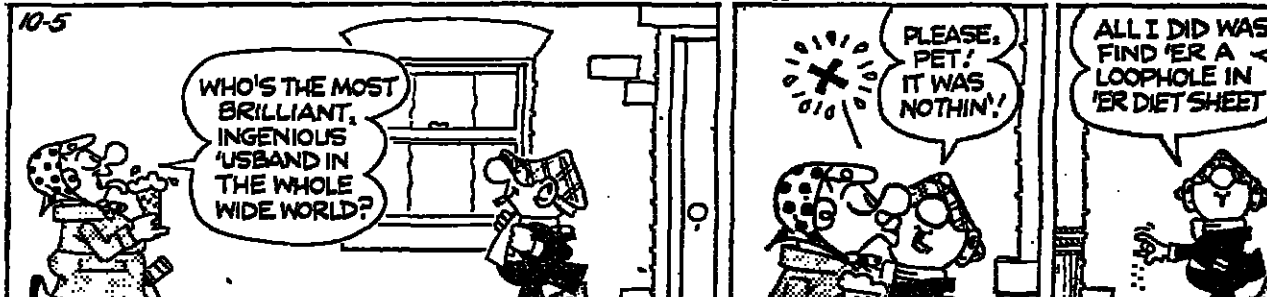


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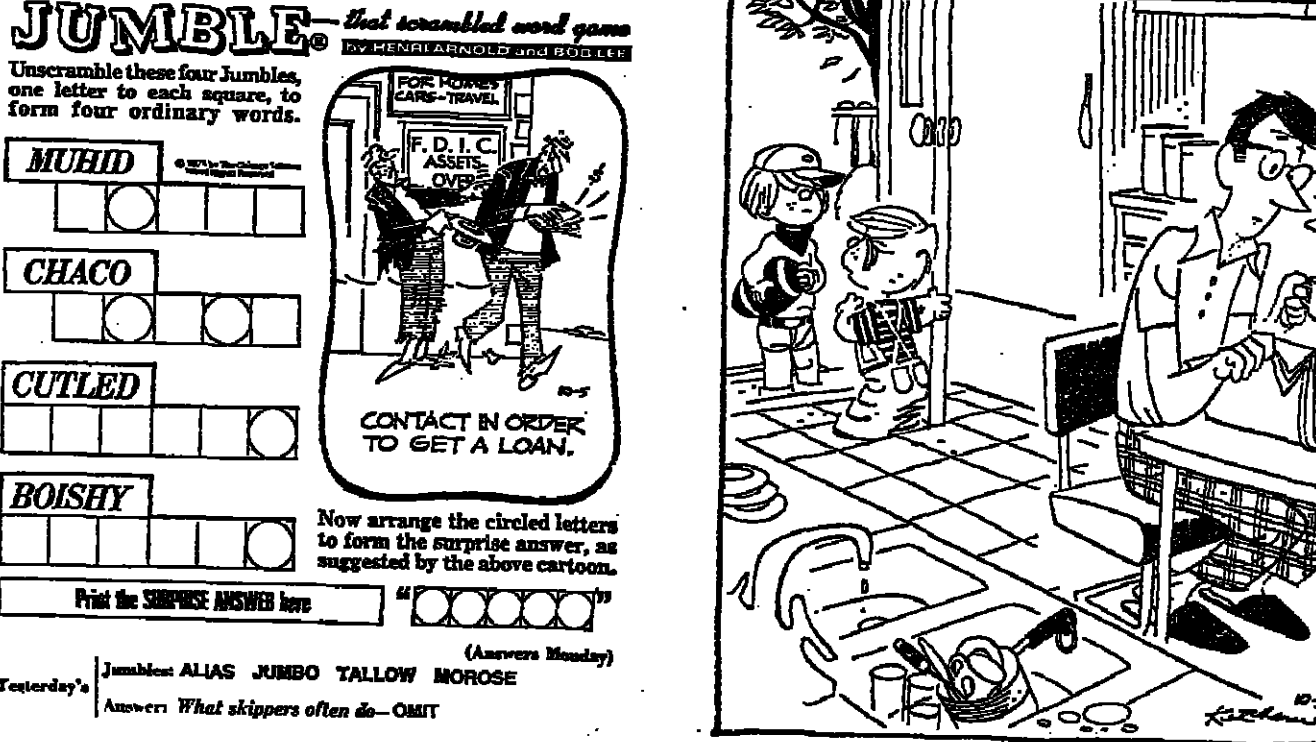
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* SORRY, DEWEY... SATURDAY IS THE DAY MY  
DAD NEEDS ME TO BE A PAI TO HIM \*

## BOOKS

**CENTENNIAL**

*By James A. Michener. 909 pp. Illustrated. Random House \$12.50.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**U**P to the 400th or 500th page of "Centennial," James A. Michener's enormous fictional meditation on the history of Colorado, I found myself having a high old time. I'd adjusted myself to Mr. Michener's occasionally gushing prose. ("It was in the autumn, however, that the aspen

into a wheelbarrow full of cement. And the illusion of history suffers, too. As the story moves closer to the present, the narrative sweep narrows to the flicking of a whiskbroom. By casting his epic in the form of a gigantic back-ground memorandum being pre-

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## CENTENNIAL

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UP to the 400th or 500th page of "Centennial." James A. Michener's enormous fictional meditation on the history of Colorado, I found myself having a high old time. I'd adjusted myself to Mr. Michener's occasional digressions into the past, but in the autumn, however, that the aspen came into its true glory, for then each leaf turned a brilliant gold, so that a single tree seemed an explosion of vibrating loveliness.") The last two chapters—those which describe the dramatic prelude to the time, the Cretaceous period, a diplococus, an oehippus and an eagle and ratiemate locked in mortal combat—seemed safely behind me (like the Old Testament, "Centennial" begins with "beginning, only it's more thorough").

And Mr. Michener's narrative was really beginning to work on me. As it went snowballing through the 17th and 18th centuries, collecting Indians and buffalo, fur traders and beaver pelts, pioneers and Conestoga wagons, I found myself visualizing something like the drama of the American West—the overall surge, Manifest Destiny; the climactic turning points of the last buffalo to be slaughtered on the plain, the first Texas longhorns to be herded up the Pecos River, the arrival of hated sheepmen with their "woolies" and barbed wire.

Yet each episode stood as a fictional minidrama, too, whether it recounted the adventures of an imaginary French fur trader named Pasquinel, who has wives hidden all over the continent and a flint arrowhead buried in his back; the westward trek of a Pennsylvania Keweenawite, Leri Zendi, who arrives in Colorado after a harrowing ordeal only to see his pregnant young wife killed by a rattlesnake; or the empire-building of the Englishman Oliver Seecombe, who has the shrewdness to use the Hudson's Bay Company's money instead of to build a cattle ranch of more than 5 million acres. Each episode caught my fancy instantly, since I'd already gotten used to its hero as the minor character of an antecedent episode.

Each was kept intensely dramatic by Mr. Michener's weaving storylines and his skillful use of the past tense. Each seemed to be teaching me something new about the West, with odd and interesting lore and penetrating historical insights.

earlier chapters. One might just as well look for entertainment in the daily headlines.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times	
This list is based on reports from more than 150 bookstores in 10 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive	
	Weeks Last Week Last
<b>This Week</b>	<b>Week Last</b>
<b>FICTION</b>	
1 Timber, Tallor, Soldier, 80y, by John Le Carré .....	1 15
2 The Dogs of War, by Fredrick Forsyth .....	2 12
3 The Day After Tomorrow, by Michael Crichton .....	2 5
4 Jawa, by Peter Benchley .....	4 30
5 Waterworld, by Richard Adams .....	4 25
6 The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne .....	6 1
7 The War Between the Tules, by Alison Lurie .....	7 5
8 Cashmere, by Susan Reich .....	8 3

Up to about the middle of the	8 The Seven-Peet Solution	9
book, that is. After that, Mr.	9 The Pan Club, by Irving	
Mitchener's technique begins to	Waldice	10 24
disintegrate. After about the		
10th episode, the novel has con-	GENERAL	
tinued against so many characters	1 All the President's Men, by	
and situations that things begin	Carl Bernstein and Bob	
to come apart. So preoccupied	Woodward	1 18
throws the narrator with keeping	2 The Memory Book, by Harry	
up all straight that the succeeding	Lorenz and Joseph	2 14
episodes lose their dramatic	3 The Woman He Loved, by	
impulse, characters undergo sudden	Ralph G. Martin	3 9
changes to fit into startling new	4 All the President's Men, by	
developments, developments occur	Andrew Surver, by Peter	
to accommodate startling charac-	Paul Read	4 28
ter changes. One pictures Mr.	5 You Can Profit from a	
Mitchener getting tangled on his	Money Craze, by Crosby	
typewriter, desperately driving a	Browne	5 28
ball here, frantically saying a	6 The Gull's Archipelago, by	
loud there, falling off his ladder	L. S. Sargent	6 14
	7 More Joy, edited by Alex	
	Confort	6 5
	8 First Speaking, by Herle	
	Miller	7 36
	9 The Wall Street Gang, by	
	Richard Ne	10 8
	10 The City, by Law	
	Thomas	

صبرنا من الالهي







Art Buchwald

## A Patriotic List

WASHINGTON—In his closing speech last week to the economic summit, President Ford told Americans to "make up a list of 10 ways you can save energy and fight inflation. Little things that have become habits, but that don't really affect your health and happiness... Exchange your family's list with your neighbors—and send me a copy."



Buchwald

Dear Mr. President, Enclosed please find my list of ways we could save energy and fight inflation. As soon as I made it, I went over to see my neighbor, Schlumberger, and asked him for his list. Schlumberger hadn't made up his yet, which didn't surprise me. It takes him three weeks to cut his lawn and he still hasn't returned the lawn chairs he borrowed in June.

"Schlumberger," I said, "the President has asked us how we can save energy and fight inflation. My wife and I notice you always leave the light on in your bathroom. Now it's obvious to us that there isn't somebody in the bathroom all the time. Why couldn't you turn the light out when no one is there?"

I then went to item No. 2. "I notice you always seem to drive to work alone. Is there any reason you can't car-pool it?"

Well, Mr. President, I want you to know Schlumberger started screaming and yelling and telling

me to mind my own (and then there was that word again) business. I couldn't believe someone would be so selfish during a crisis of this proportion.

I was tempted not to bring up item No. 3, but I decided the interests of the country came first so I said, "It appears the fuel truck comes around to your house every two months. The oil man told my wife you keep your thermostat at 74 degrees. Why couldn't you close off a few rooms in the winter and turn the dial down to 67 degrees?"

I want to tell you, Mr. President, you would have thought I asked Schlumberger to go streaking down Pennsylvania Avenue at high noon. He said he would keep the (put the word here) thermostat at any (the word again) temperature he (word) pleased. And then he said a strange thing. He said why didn't I worry about my own (word) thermostat?

I had a good mind to just walk out but I still had a few more things on my list. "Schlumberger," I said, "that gaslight you have in front of your house—it seems to me it's just a habit with you. Does it really do anything to affect your health or happiness?"

I guess I touched a sore nerve because Schlumberger asked me to get out of his (I wish he had a larger vocabulary) house.

I know it comes as a shock to you, Mr. President, that there are such thin-skinned people in this country. I went to the next item on my list, which was what Schlumberger was doing about inflation. I said, "My wife and I went through your garbage last night and we were shocked to see how much good food your family wastes and..."

Mr. President, I know you're not going to believe this, but Schlumberger grabbed me by the back of my coat and pants and pushed me right out the front steps. I almost broke my arm.

Anyway, here's the list you asked for. Maybe you can do more with Schlumberger than I can. As you can see from my account, he's not much for jawbanging. He's really a first-class (use any word you want).

Sincerely,  
Art Buchwald

Mary Blume

## Stanley Donen, His Movies, His Tombstone



Stanley Donen, 22 years after "Singin' in the Rain."

PARIS (UPI)—"Singin' in the Rain," which Stanley Donen and Gene Kelly made in 1952, is a most lovable film, though in fact audiences didn't especially love it. The people who really cherish it are film buffs and film makers: Truffaut beams at the mention of its title, Kubrick used the title song in "A Clockwork Orange," an early Godard shows some yodish scampering in the street and shooting, "Hommage a Stanley Donen!"

Donen himself, an amiable ex-hooper whose lanky frame is starting to show the effect of too many business lunches, is a plainspoken man, a blabber-mouth he says, who varies between frankness and horrible contrition toward those whom his words may hurt. He doesn't honestly think "Singin' in the Rain" is all that great.

"I think it's great fun, but I don't think it's the Second Coming of Christ or anything as a movie. I always offend the other people who were involved when I say that and I don't mean to hurt anyone."

"The delighted Godard, Truffaut and Kubrick like it—what more can one ask?—but when I see movies that I think are great, for example 'Rashomon' or 'Citizen Kane' or 'The Gold Rush' or '4 1/2', I can't believe 'Singin' in the Rain' belongs in that group."

Donen is a master director of musical film, working at MGM in its heyday under Arthur Freed, who was not only a brilliant producer and fine lyricist, but who also dubbed the vocals for Lena Horne in Vincente Minnelli's "Meet Me in St. Louis."

Donen's musicals have ranged from the jaunty, cheeky Gene Kelly films to the charming and highly sophisticated "Funny Face" with Fred Astaire and Audrey Hepburn. The Kelly-Donen collaboration has perhaps been overexamined, with elaborate exegeses about who contributed what.

"I don't have anything negative to say about Gene," Donen says. "The only thing about Gene is he feels that even if you are talking to me, you should start your article by mentioning him. I made three pictures with him, I owe him a great deal. Also, you can't

deny it, we were in the right place at the right time in Hollywood at the end of the Busby Berkeley era. They were ready to do another kind of musical. The musicals that Gene and I did and that Vincente (Minnelli) did were more related to the René Clair and Lubitsch musicals than to Busby Berkeley. They were certainly very American, but oddly enough the inspiration was European."

Donen's new film, which will have a blockbuster opening next month at Radio City Music Hall, is a musical version of Antoine St. Exupéry's "Le Petit Prince," made in England. It has a score by Lerner and Loewe of "My Fair Lady" fame and it's the first film musical in ages to have a libretto by a major songwriter team.

"It took forever," Donen says. "We wasted a year arguing about casting. The rest of the time has been spent on the movie. Four years." The opticals alone took a year and a half and Donen worries that the film will be promoted as kids' stuff while it should attract a wide range, including those who tripped out at "2001."

"The Little Prince" is a much-loved book, but bewildering to film money men. "It's a very

imaginative book," says Donen. "Full of dreams, you're never sure who's there. There's a snake, and a fox, and a little boy, a sort of shimmering figure who may or may not exist."

"When the people at Paramount heard there was a snake, they said, 'What kind of snake is it? Is it a drawing? Is it a rubber snake? Our snake is none of these. He's Bob Fosse (director of "Cabaret"). He wears a suit and does a tango. I'm terrified that people will say it isn't the book. It is."

"The year spent on casting 'The Little Prince' was not really wasted," says Donen, for whom casting is all.

"You have to take what the actor has to offer and use it, you offer what you have. Directing is casting, through osmosis one assimilates. Director is an ill-chosen word, it sounds more exclusive than it is, the French term metteur en scene is better."

"I once had a conversation with Lindsay Anderson that lasted two weeks. He's very good with actors and I asked him what he did to make them so much better in his pictures than in other people's. He said, 'I tell the actor what he is, I explain the character,' I said, 'that's bullshit, everyone does

that. Two weeks later he came back and said, 'I've been thinking. The only thing you can do to make an actor better is to love him.'"

"Eather Williams once fired me. I only directed one movie and I would have directed anything—truffaut! Arthur Freed asked me if I'd direct her. I said, 'Then she said she didn't want me because she didn't feel I would respect her acting. They said go tell her you would. I couldn't do that. She was absolutely right. I didn't do the film.'"

Although Donen is identified with musicals, he has made many nonmusicals. "I had a reputation for not being able to make nonmusicals. It took forever to convince people that I knew people don't always sing and dance."

Among Donen's nonmusicals are his sour and funny study of the breakup of a marriage, "Two for the Road," in which Audrey Hepburn for once played a woman, not a heroine, the enchanting "Bedazzled" (which Donen's wife, actress Yvette Mimieux, mischievously suggests would make a good musical) with Rex Harrison and Richard Burton.

"Staircase" was not successful," says Donen. "The main reason was we had two huge stars and we had to make it in the place they wanted, Paris. It should have looked like a documentary, crummy. The original script was marvelous, but you can't like the film. That's what I mean about osmosis. You get started on the wrong track and there's nothing you can do."

Donen's next film will star Liza Minnelli and Burt Reynolds and will not be a musical. He reckons that, apart from "The Little Prince," he hasn't made a musical since 1958.

"I feel rather far away from musicals. From 1958 to 1974 is a very long time. I feel like David Selznick when Cary Grant asked him, 'Why do you work so hard, you drive us all crazy?' He said, 'Because I don't want them to write 'He Made 'Gone With the Wind' on my tombstone.'"

"I don't want them to write 'Singin' in the Rain' on mine."

## PEOPLE: Theodorakis Protests Limits on Concerts

Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis is protesting a government decision which he claims forbids him from holding concerts throughout Greece. Theodorakis, a leftist who returned to Greece after the fall of the military junta in July, said that he had scheduled seven concerts in the provinces and another three in Athens.

He said Thursday night that the government told him "without giving a reason" that he could not hold the concerts in the provinces and would be permitted only one in Athens.

Theodorakis's music was banned in Greece during the seven years of military rule. The ban was lifted when a civilian government took over. Restrictions on the concerts do not apply to his music.

"This decision to ban the concerts was decided on party lines," he said. "It shows that several persons are afraid of my music."



Mikis Theodorakis

The Senate Thursday approved a bill to make exiled Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn an honorary citizen of the United States. The bill, which now goes to the House, would authorize and direct President Ford to declare him a citizen. A report by the Judiciary Committee accompanying the bill said that the measure "does not imply that the author must accept or reject it. It merely places the United States on record, in a most emphatic way, that this nation honors him for his contributions to the freedom of mankind."

CONTEST: A competition calling for words to fit Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" theme—the music of Rhodesia's new national anthem—has been launched in the press in Salisbury. The competition calls for an anthem, in English, which "should express the aspirations of all Rhodesians of one people and should reflect sentiments with which Rhodesians can readily associate themselves."

In Los Angeles, the attorney for actor David Carradine says that he expects an out-of-court settlement of an incident in which Carradine allegedly ransacked a neighbor's house. Attorney Richard Caballero says that Carradine will plead not guilty to charges of attempted burglary, malicious mischief and trespass if the criminal charges are not dropped.

But, he said, "we believe case will be resolved civilly if all charges will be dropped. If there were any damage will be paid for."

British men got advice to suspected quarter Thurns how to shed their wives. It came from Sir Neville, who presides over a divorce and he gave it in court in don while complaining what he called current divorce legislation.

"Fill your wife with gher a complacent lodger a your petition the best do Neville said. Or, he said you have to do is say th find it intolerable to live because she wears pink ers—or nothing at all."

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In Drogheda, Ireland, a Walsh has become his brother-in-law. Walsh, a 54 old widower, married 2 Bowden, 19, Thursday. Bowden's sister, Maureen, is the elder sister of Maureen.

SAMUEL JUST

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, OCT. 5

ANQUAS DRWEXCV DCPBZB DRWEXCV DCPBZB

MESSAGES, OCT. 4

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The above are coded messages from home for subscribers traveling abroad.

America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May, Peggy Middleton taught Mind Control to more than 25 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons. If you have heard about it, you really should.

A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition and creativity; and enables relief of tension, headaches and migraines and control of diet and smoking habits. Up to 100 participants, 300,000 graduates in U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty.

Free introductory lectures: 8 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 10, 11 p.m. Friday, Oct. 11, 11 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 12. For details: 40 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Metro: Vavin, Bus: 20.

AMIGOS: NOW is the time to come to NY's ASIAN Paradise to Spain's Costa del Sol. Marrying for 1000 souls. 3. 1000 souls. Courses, beaches, tennis, cruise-ship, yachts, Port, beach and pool homes equipped with all modern home appliances, parking, car, car, pool. Apartments from 21,000. Cash discount. 2-year deferred payment. For details: 40 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Metro: Vavin, Bus: 20.

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PERFUMES, CIGARS at EIFFEL SHOPPING, two convenient locations: 1. 1000 souls. 2. 1000 souls. 3. 1000 souls. 4. 1000 souls. 5. 1000 souls. 6. 1000 souls. 7. 1000 souls. 8. 1000 souls. 9. 1000 souls. 10. 1000 souls. 11. 1000 souls. 12. 1000 souls. 13. 1000 souls. 14. 1000 souls. 15. 1000 souls. 16. 1000 souls. 17. 1000 souls. 18. 1000 souls. 19. 1000 souls. 20. 1000 souls. 21. 1000 souls. 22. 1000 souls. 23. 1000 souls. 24. 1000 souls. 25. 1000 souls. 26. 1000 souls. 27. 1000 souls. 28. 1000 souls. 29. 1000 souls. 30. 1000 souls. 31. 1000 souls. 32. 1000 souls. 33. 1000 souls. 34. 1000 souls. 35. 1000 souls. 36. 1000 souls. 37. 1000 souls. 38. 1000 souls. 39. 1000 souls. 40. 1000 souls. 41. 1000 souls. 42. 1000 souls. 43. 1000 souls. 44. 1000 souls. 45. 1000 souls. 46. 1000 souls. 47. 1000 souls. 48. 1000 souls. 49. 1000 souls. 50. 1000 souls. 51. 1000 souls. 52. 1000 souls. 53. 1000 souls. 54. 1000 souls. 55. 1000 souls. 56. 1000 souls. 57. 1000 souls. 58. 1000 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